

EXHIBIT 46

**To
PLAINTIFF'S LOCAL RULE 56.1(b)(3)(C) STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL FACTS
REQUIRING DENIAL OF THE CITY'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY
JUDGMENT**

March 15, 2016

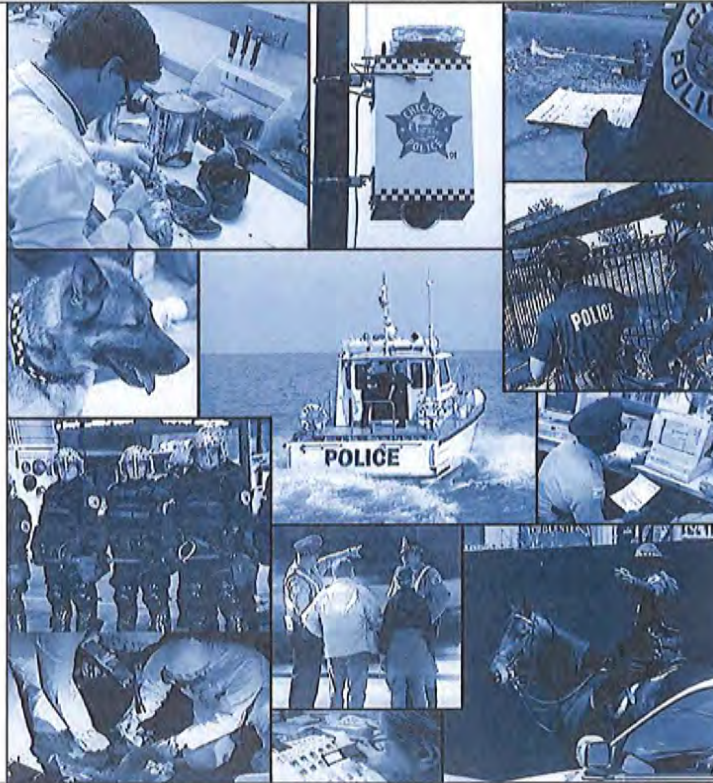
Case No. 14-CV-4391

>>> **chicago police department**

annual report

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year in review



**INNOVATIVE CRIME REDUCTION STRATEGIES
HELPING TO MAKE CHICAGO THE SAFEST BIG CITY IN AMERICA**

philip j. cline • superintendent

2003 DEDICATION:

The 2003 Annual Report is dedicated to all the men and women of the Chicago Police Department who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago and its residents. Especially, Sergeant Phillip O'Reilly who was killed in the performance of duty in 2003.

"You will always be remembered."



Sgt. Phillip O'Reilly #2321

On 16 March 2003 at 0450 hours, Sergeant Phillip O'Reilly, working Beat 2010, was traveling westbound on Granville Avenue, entered the intersection at Western Avenue, and was struck by a northbound flat-bed tow truck.

The impact to the squad car was at the driver's side rear door. The collision caused Sgt. O'Reilly to be ejected from the driver's side window. He was then struck by the squad car, dragged underneath and came to rest under the car on top of a snow bank on the Northwest corner of the intersection.

Sergeant O'Reilly died of his injuries.

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Mission Statement

The Chicago Police Department, as part of, and empowered by the community, is committed to protect the lives, property and rights of all people, to maintain order and to enforce the law impartially. We will provide quality police service in partnership with other members of the community. To fulfill our mission, we will strive to attain the highest degree of ethical behavior and professional conduct at all times.

Pledge Against Racial Profiling

As members of the Chicago Police Department we reject racial profiling as a law enforcement tactic. We do not encourage, tolerate, or condone the use of racial profiling. We are committed to the use of sound police strategies based upon reasonable suspicion, probable cause, the judicious use of police discretion, and the continued development of community relationships.

Prepared by:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division

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Making Chicago The Safest Big City in America

Message from the Superintendent

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I am committed to making Chicago the safest big city in America. We are definitely moving in the right direction, as crime data from 2003 indicate. Index (serious) crime dropped by 4.5 percent, the twelfth straight year of decline. In Chicago, there were 8,800 fewer victims of serious crimes in 2003 than in the previous year. Violent crime fell in 24 of our 25 police districts.

The news about violent crime (homicide, criminal sexual assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery and robbery) is even more encouraging. Violent crime declined by 13.6 percent in 2003, the largest decrease since 1984. That translates into 6,284 fewer violent crime victims in Chicago in 2003, as compared to the previous year.

But we are not going to be complacent over past successes. There is much work ahead. In June of 2003, the Chicago Police Department launched a series of violence reduction initiatives that use technology, street intelligence and community feedback to place resources in the areas most prone

to violence. The strategies are geared toward disrupting gang activity in Chicago's communities. By reducing gang-related violence and moving open-air drug markets, we are returning control of these areas to law-abiding residents.

The backbone of our efforts is the *Deployment Operations Center* (DOC), which we also created last June. The DOC analyzes crime incidents in real time and makes deployment recommendations based on data, intelligence and information from the community. The goal is to rapidly and strategically deploy police resources to prevent crime from happening in the first place.

The Department has made progress in reducing violence by interrupting the lucrative narcotics trade, which is carried out by Chicago's well-organized and entrenched street gangs.

We have also focused efforts on disrupting the drug trade by arresting customers who come from other communities to purchase narcotics.

Message from the Superintendent

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Operation Double Play, where undercover officers pose as drug dealers and arrest drug customers, has sent a message to customers that buying drugs in Chicago is no longer tolerated by the police or the community.

The Department launched *Operation Disruption*, a state-of-the-art crime suppression initiative that places highly visible video camera pods in areas where violent crime is likely to occur. The goal of *Operation Disruption* is to hit gangbangers in the pocketbook by disrupting the narcotics trade and by sending a message to gang members that they are being watched. Since the 30 initial units were installed, crime and calls for service in those areas have declined. An additional 50 cameras have been installed in areas prone to gang and drug-related violence.

We are committed to taking illegal guns out of the hands of criminals. We have created *Area Gun Teams*, which develop street intelligence based on community feedback and by debriefing offenders in custody for narcotics or weapons charges.

The Teams use that information to identify locations where guns are being stored. Then they execute search warrants on those locations. We are confident that our new initiatives will bring us closer to making Chicago the safest big city in America.

But there would be no progress without the work of the approximately 13,500 Chicago Police officers who have partnered with Chicagoans in all communities to build solid, lasting partnerships in order to address violent crime issues throughout the city. Our officers, our CAPS volunteers and our residents are making a real difference in the community.

G. Lilij J. Cline

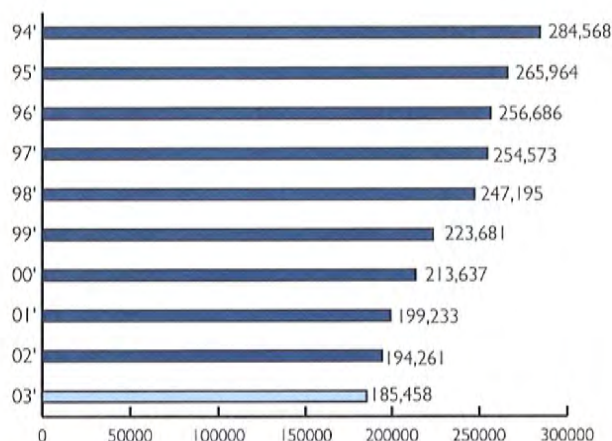


crime



Crime Trends

Exhibit 1. Total Index Crimes, 1994-2003



Overall, reported index crime declined by 35.6 percent during the ten years from 1994 through 2003, or 4.71 percent per year on a compound annual basis. The decline was consistent except for an increase of 18.9 percent between 1998 and 1999. Between 2002 and 2003 the decrease was 6.9 percent.

About Index Crime

Since 1930, the FBI has collected and compiled data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operations, management, and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of eight categories of crime, selected because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. The index offenses are listed below.

Violent Crime

Murder. The willful killing of a person, or death through the criminal act of another.

Criminal Sexual Assault. Broader than the traditional definition of "rape" (the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will), this category includes any sexual assault—completed or attempted, aggravated or non-aggravated—committed against any victim, female or male.

Robbery. The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person, by force or threat of force.

Aggravated Assault/Battery. The intentional causing of serious bodily harm or attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder.

Property Crime

Burglary. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so.

Theft. The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud.

Motor Vehicle Theft. The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle.

Arson. The willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn a house or other building, motor vehicle, aircraft, or personal property of another.

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Index Crime

The overall decrease in index crime between 2002 and 2003 was reflected in each specific crime category, with the exception of theft, which was essentially stable between the two years (0.7 percent increase). Five individual crime categories showed a substantially greater decrease than the overall decline of 4.5 percent: aggravated assault/battery (20.8 percent), motor vehicle theft (9.7 percent), criminal sexual assault (8.4 percent), homicide (8.3 percent) and arson (7.5 percent).

Property crimes outnumbered violent crimes by 3.7:1, a ratio slightly higher than in recent years. Although property crimes have been declining at a faster rate than violent crimes, that trend was dramatically reversed in 2003, when violent crimes declined at eight times the rate of property crimes (13.6 percent vs. 1.7 percent) over the prior year.

Exhibit 2. Index Crimes, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Murder	654	600	-8.3%
Criminal Sexual Assault - Total	1,971	1,805	-8.4%
Attempted Criminal Sexual Assault	174	114	-34.5%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,797	1,691	-5.9%
Robbery - Total	18,533	17,324	-6.5%
Armed Robbery	11,408	10,536	-7.6%
Strongarm Robbery	7,125	6,788	-4.7%
Aggravated Assault/Battery - Total	25,005	19,800	-20.8%
Gun	7,190	6,277	-12.7%
Knife or cutting instrument	5,244	4,511	-14.0%
Other dangerous weapon	9,656	7,912	-18.1%
Hands, fists, feet, etc.	2,915	1,100	-62.3%
Violent Crime Subtotal	46,163	39,529	-14.4%
Burglary - Total	25,399	25,102	-1.2%
Forcible Entry	17,928	18,048	0.7%
Unlawful Entry/Home Invasion	6,224	5,980	-3.9%
Attempted Forcible Entry	1,247	1,074	-13.9%
Theft	96,439	97,098	0.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	25,238	22,784	-9.7%
Arson	1,022	945	-7.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	148,098	145,929	-1.5%
Total Index Crimes	194,261	185,458	-4.5%

Violent Crimes vs. Property Crimes

Violent index crimes are offenses with a high risk of injury or death to the victim, while property index crimes do not involve force and/or bodily harm.

Violent crimes accounted for 21.3 percent of all 2003 index crimes reported in Chicago, while property crimes accounted for 78.7 percent. These are close to the 2002 figures (23.7 percent and 76.3 percent respectively), and typical of recent years.

Three categories accounted for almost all (93.8 percent) of the 2003 violent crimes: aggravated battery (31.5 percent); robbery (43.8 percent) and aggravated assault (18.5 percent). Murder represented 1.5 percent of violent crimes, virtually identical to the 1.4 percent in 2002. Among property crimes, theft was the leading offense, with 66.5 percent of the reported total (65.1 percent in 2002). Theft, in fact, retained its status as the most frequent index crime, accounting for more than half (54.2 percent) of all reported incidents in 2003.

Figure 3a. Violent vs. Property Crimes, 2003



Figure 3b. Violent Crimes, 2003

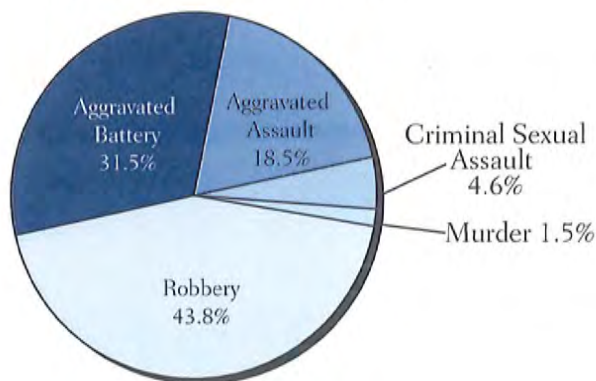
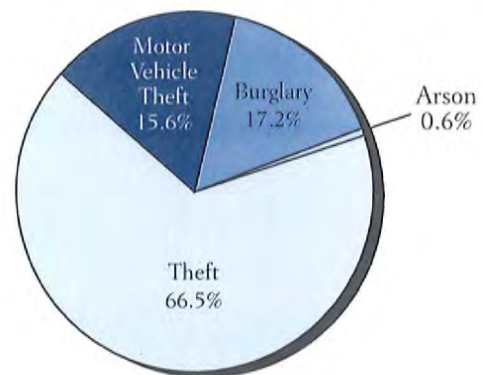


Figure 3c. Property Crimes, 2003



Index Crime Victims

Exhibit 4a. Index Crime Victims by Race, 2003

Crime	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Homicide	72.4%	6.9%	20.1%	0.7%	0.0%
Criminal Sexual Assault	68.3%	14.1%	16.7%	0.9%	0.1%
Robbery	71.8%	9.5%	17.7%	0.9%	0.2%
Aggravated Assault	57.2%	20.2%	19.7%	2.7%	0.3%
Aggravated Battery	68.7%	12.5%	17.8%	0.9%	0.2%
Total Violent Crime	61.5%	17.3%	18.8%	2.7%	0.2%
Burglary	42.5%	35.3%	19.4%	2.6%	0.2%
Theft	41.8%	38.4%	16.5%	3.1%	0.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	50.0%	22.2%	25.7%	1.9%	0.1%
Arson	48.2%	18.3%	31.0%	2.6%	0.0%
Total Property Crime	43.4%	34.9%	18.7%	2.8%	0.2%
Total Index Crime	46.9%	31.5%	18.8%	2.7%	0.2%

Blacks were the most frequent victims of both violent and property index crimes in 2003, although they were a larger percentage of violent crime victims (61.5 percent) than property crime victims (43.4 percent). Hispanics and whites were virtually tied as the second most frequent victims of violent crime, although at a considerably lower level (18.8 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively). Whites ranked second as victims of property crime, at 34.9 percent.

Exhibit 4b. Index Crime Victims by Gender, 2003

Crime	Male	Female
Homicide	87.8%	12.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	9.4%	90.6%
Robbery	67.3%	32.7%
Aggravated Assault	70.2%	29.8%
Aggravated Battery	54.1%	45.9%
Total Violent Crime	62.1%	37.9%
Burglary	52.4%	47.6%
Theft	49.3%	50.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	62.9%	37.1%
Arson	56.2%	43.8%
Total Property Crime	52.3%	47.7%
Total Index Crime	54.2%	45.8%

Note: "White" includes non-Hispanic, self identified as white, "Black" includes anyone self-identified as black, "Hispanic" includes anyone self-identified as Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race, "Asian" includes anyone self-identified as Asian or Pacific Islander, "Other" includes all other self-identified races not mentioned above.

Case Clearances

Exhibit 5a. Index Offenses and Clearances, 2003

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	600	304	50.7%
Criminal Sexual Assault	1,805	732	40.6%
Robbery	17,324	2,882	16.6%
Aggravated Assault	7,332	4,020	54.8%
Aggravated Battery	12,468	4,701	37.7%
Violent Crime Subtotal	39,529	12,639	32.0%
Burglary	25,102	2,567	10.2%
Theft	97,098	16,865	17.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,784	3,342	14.7%
Arson	945	188	19.9%
Property Crime Subtotal	145,929	22,962	15.7%
Total	185,458	35,601	19.2%

Clearances as of 25 Feb 2004

Exhibit 5b. Index Offenses and Clearances, 1999-2002

	Offenses*	Clearances**	% Cleared
Murder	2,590	1,456	56.2%
Criminal Sexual Assault	8,254	4,000	48.5%
Robbery	76,287	13,164	17.3%
Aggravated Assault	32,450	18,135	55.9%
Aggravated Battery	66,487	25,983	39.1%
Violent Crime Subtotal	186,068	62,738	33.7%
Burglary	109,830	13,438	12.2%
Theft	414,709	81,258	19.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	112,745	17,345	15.4%
Arson	4,273	1,091	25.5%
Property Crime Subtotal	641,557	113,132	17.6%
Total	827,625	175,870	21.2%

Data taken from 2002 Annual Report

* Includes both the actual offense and attempts to commit that offense.

** Solution of crime. An arrest, death or other event may result in one or more clearances.

Note: The numbers reported for case clearances may be lower than the actual number of clearances for the offenses in a given year. This is due to the fact that a case clearance may occur during the year in which the offense was committed or in a subsequent year. The clearance then becomes recorded in the year in which the crime occurred. For comparative purposes, the case clearance data in Exhibit 4b, match the numbers reported in the CPD 2001 Annual Report and do not reflect any clearances to those cases which may have occurred in subsequent years.

The percentage of cases cleared in 2003 was 19.2 percent, a figure slightly lower than the average for the previous five years (21.2 percent). As noted elsewhere in this report, theft accounted for more than half of all index offenses, and the overall clearance rate was therefore driven by the rate for theft (17.4 percent).

On average, violent crimes were twice as likely to be cleared as property crimes, 31.9 percent vs. 15.7 percent. This ratio is typical of recent years. Aggravated assault had the highest clearance rate at 54.8 percent, while burglary had the lowest, at 10.2 percent.

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Violent Crime Trends

Exhibit 6a. Murder, 1994-2003

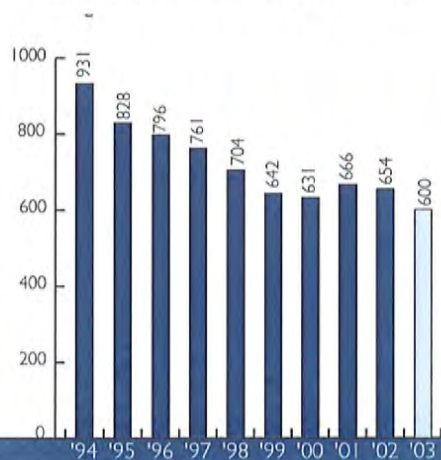
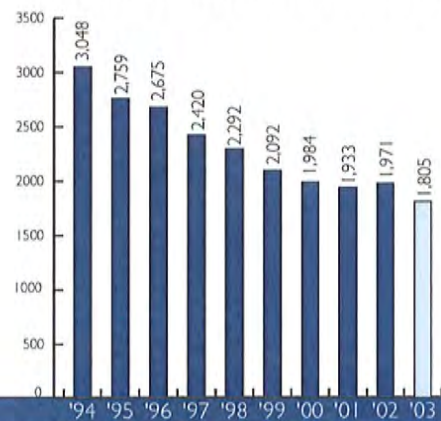


Exhibit 6b. Criminal Sexual Assault, 1994-2003



Violent crimes declined steadily from 1994 through 2003, at a compound annual rate of 7.23 percent. The 39,529 violent crimes in 2003 represent a ten-year decline of 49.5 percent from an initial count of 78,353. As with property index crimes, individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1994 and 2003: aggravated assault/battery, 51.0 percent; robbery, 49.0 percent; criminal sexual assault, 40.8 percent; murder, 35.6 percent. There was a consistent, year-to-year decline in aggravated assault/battery. Each of the other categories had an increase in one year of the reporting period, against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 6c. Robbery, 1994-2003

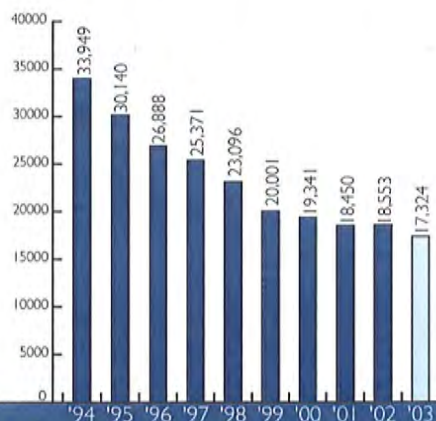
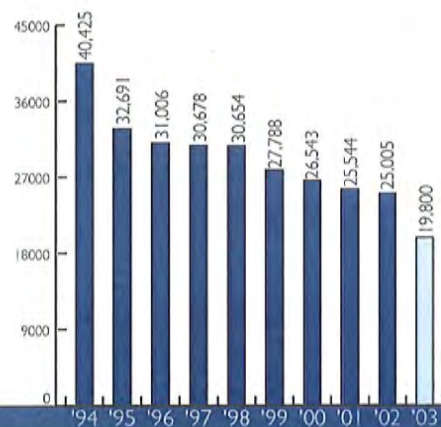


Exhibit 6d. Aggravated Assault/Battery, 1994-2003



Property Crime Trends

Exhibit 7a. Arson, 1994-2003

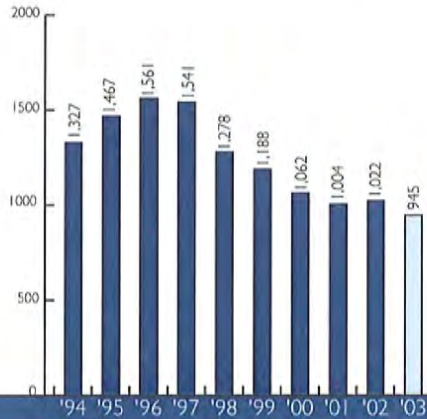
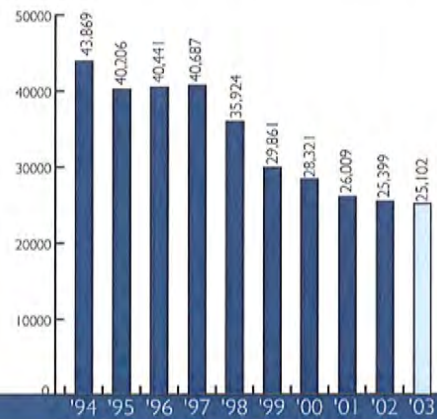


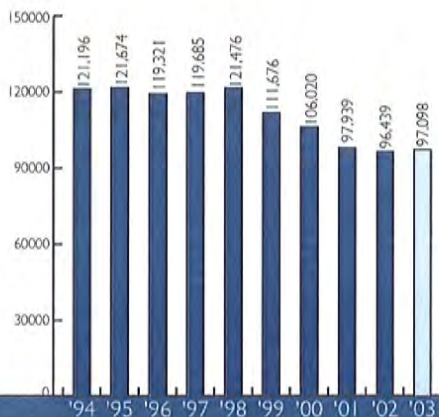
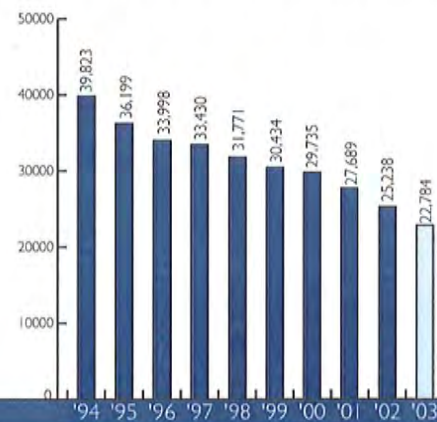
Exhibit 7b. Burglary, 1994-2003



With the exception of 1996-97, when they were essentially stable, property crimes declined steadily between 1994 and 2003. The compound rate of decrease was 3.8 percent. The 145,929 property crimes reported in 2003 represent a decline of 29.2 percent from the 206,215 offenses in 1994. This decrease is 19.7 percentage points less than the decrease in violent index crimes over the same period.

Individual crime categories varied in their percent decrease between 1994 and 2003: burglary, 42.8 percent; motor vehicle theft, 42.8 percent; arson, 28.7 percent; and theft, 19.9 percent. Except for motor vehicle theft, no category declined consistently throughout the period. All of the other categories had plateaus and increases against an overall pattern of decline.

Exhibit 7c. Theft, 1994-2003

Exhibit 7d.
Motor Vehicle Theft, 1994-2003

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Murder

Murders decreased by 8.0 percent between 2002 and 2003. Of the 2003 murders whose cause has been determined, 43.7 percent arose from gang activity, while 27.2 percent arose from altercations which were not gang-related. Robbery was the only other motive which accounted for more than ten percent of murders of known cause (11.4 percent).

As compared to 2002, there was an increase in the proportion of offenders under 21 years of age (from 27.5 percent to 32.0 percent) and a decrease in those between 21 and 30 (from 50.3 percent to 41.5 percent). In both years, however, approximately three-quarters of the offenders were age 30 and under.

On average, murder victims were older than murder offenders. While the average victim was 29.0 years old in 2003, the average offender was 26.4. From another perspective, persons over 30 were about a third (31.3 percent) of the victim population, while they were a quarter (26.4 percent) of the offender population.

Exhibit 8a. Causative Factors, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Altercations	117	124	6.0%
Child Abuse	16	8	-50.0%
Domestic	36	45	25.0%
Gangs related	258	203	-21.3%
Robbery	59	53	-10.2%
Index other than Robbery	5	0	-100.0%
Other	62	32	-48.4%
Under Investigation	101	135	33.7%
Total	654	600	-8.3%

Exhibit 8b. Ages of Offenders, 2002 - 2003

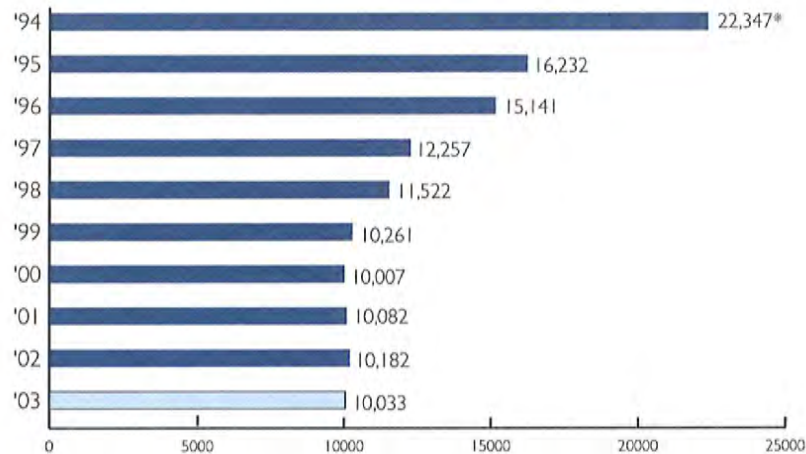
	2002	2003
10 & Under	0	0
11 - 20	137	98
21 - 30	251	127
31 - 40	69	47
41 - 50	31	28
51 - 60	10	5
61 - 70	0	1
71 - 80	1	0
Over 80	0	0
Total	499	306

Exhibit 8c. Ages of Victims, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003
10 & Under	25	11
11 - 20	118	130
21 - 30	287	271
31 - 40	114	83
41 - 50	61	65
51 - 60	27	28
61 - 70	10	3
71 - 80	9	6
Over 80	3	3
Total	654	600

Firearms

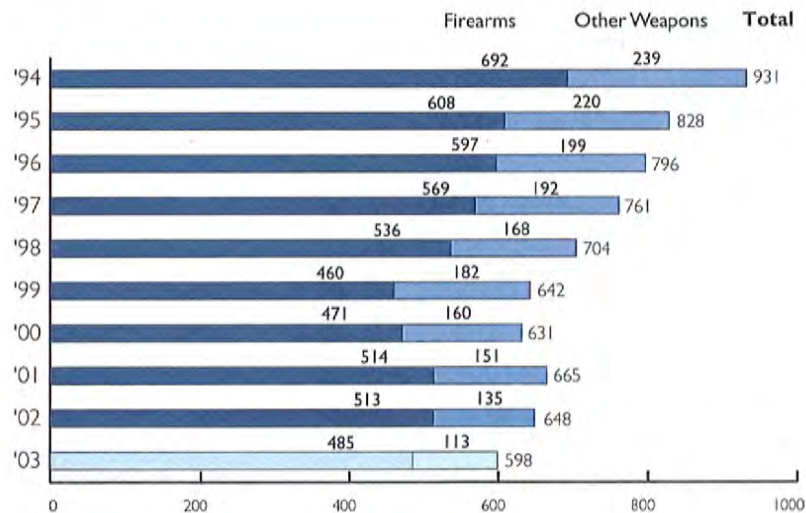
Exhibit 9a. Firearms Recoveries, 1994-2003



* Includes 1,104 firearms which were recovered in the "Goods for Guns" program

The 10,033 firearms recovered by Chicago police officers in 2003 is a figure typical of recent years, but is 1.5 percent less than 2002 recoveries. Firearms were used in 81.1 percent of 2003 murders. For the third year in a row, the percentage of murders in which firearms were used reached a ten-year high.

Exhibit 9b. Murder Offenses by Weapon Type, 1994-2003



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Chicago Community Areas

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- 1 Rogers Park
- 2 West Ridge
- 3 Uptown
- 4 Lincoln Square
- 5 North Center
- 6 Lake View
- 7 Lincoln Park
- 8 Near North Side
- 9 Edison Park
- 10 Norwood Park
- 11 Jefferson Park
- 12 Forest Glen
- 13 North Park
- 14 Albany Park
- 15 Portage Park
- 16 Irving Park
- 17 Dunning
- 18 Montclare
- 19 Belmont Cragin
- 20 Hermosa
- 21 Avondale
- 22 Logan Square
- 23 Humboldt Park
- 24 West Town
- 25 Austin
- 26 West Garfield Park
- 27 East Garfield Park
- 28 Near West Side
- 29 North Lawndale
- 30 South Lawndale
- 31 Lower West Side
- 32 Loop
- 33 Near South Side
- 34 Armour Square
- 35 Douglas
- 36 Oakland
- 37 Fuller Park
- 38 Grand Boulevard
- 39 Kenwood

Exhibit 10a. Chicago Community Areas and Map

The 77 Chicago Community Areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the Community Areas remain the most widely-used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

Pages 18-19 contain index crimes by community area. In order to group data by community area, all index crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence, plotted, and extracted, using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

The reader may use the map on the following page to help identify community areas.

- 40 Washington Park
- 41 Hyde Park
- 42 Woodlawn
- 43 South Shore
- 44 Chatham
- 45 Avalon Park
- 46 South Chicago
- 47 Burnside
- 48 Calumet Heights
- 49 Roseland
- 50 Pullman
- 51 South Deering
- 52 East Side
- 53 West Pullman
- 54 Riverdale
- 55 Hegewisch
- 56 Garfield Ridge
- 57 Archer Heights
- 58 Brighton Park
- 59 McKinley Park
- 60 Bridgeport
- 61 New City
- 62 West Elsdon
- 63 Gage Park
- 64 Clearing
- 65 West Lawn
- 66 Chicago Lawn
- 67 West Englewood
- 68 Englewood
- 69 Greater Grand Crossing
- 70 Ashburn
- 71 Auburn Gresham
- 72 Beverly
- 73 Washington Heights
- 74 Mount Greenwood
- 75 Morgan Park
- 76 O'Hare
- 77 Edgewater

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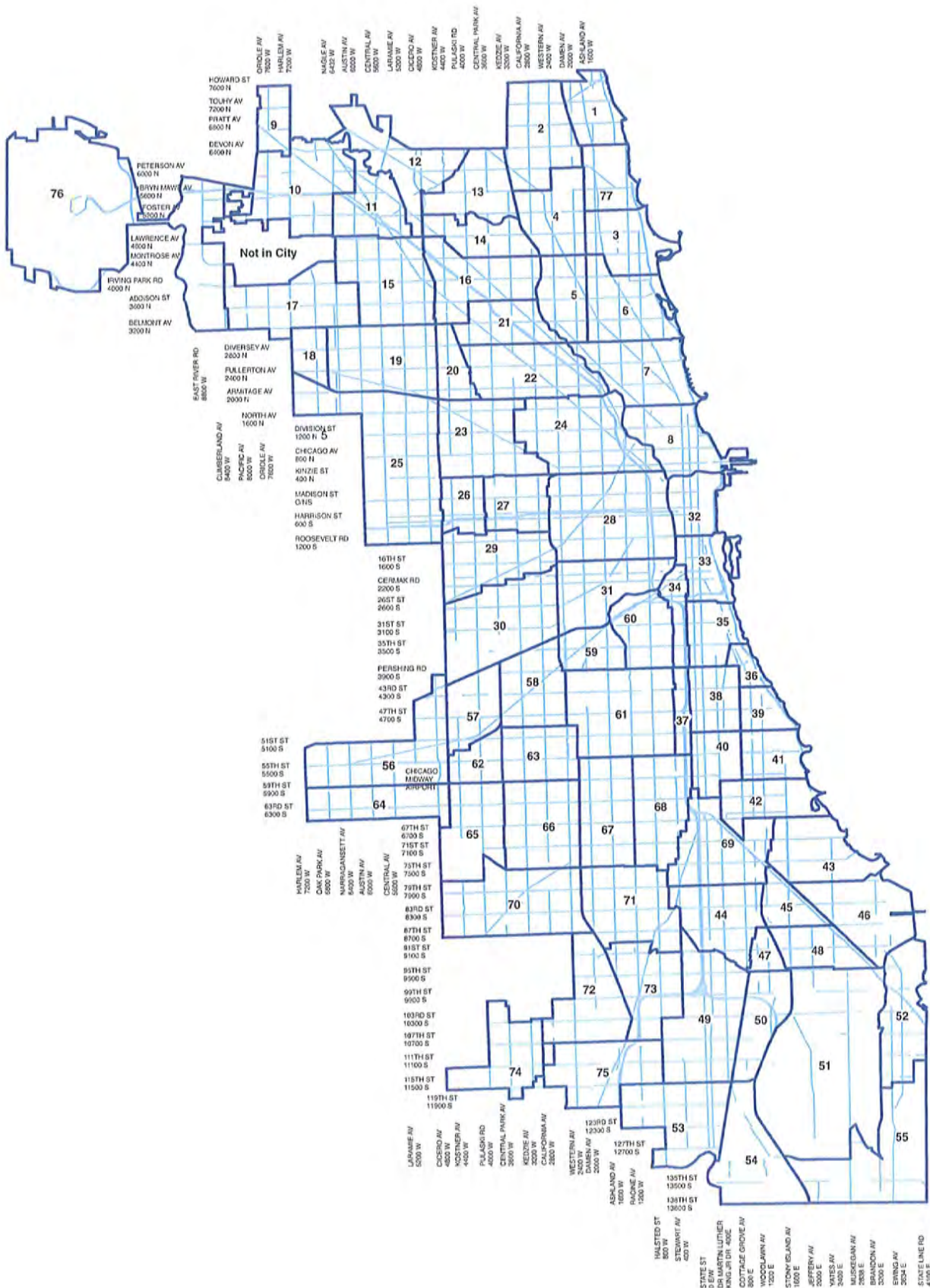


Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2003

Community Area		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	6	36	379	102	145	516	1,458	191	11	2,844
2	WEST RIDGE	1	18	160	65	91	331	1,304	285	6	2,261
3	UPTOWN	9	26	220	88	128	282	1,624	191	8	2,576
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	1	10	105	33	51	215	883	127	2	1,427
5	NORTH CENTER	1	8	72	32	39	306	884	119	4	1,465
6	LAKEVIEW	4	29	293	54	80	792	3,132	317	7	4,708
7	LINCOLN PARK	3	21	208	37	80	703	3,407	325	2	4,786
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	11	35	364	145	310	445	5,849	293	5	7,457
9	EDISON PARK			2	2	5	9	86	10		114
10	NORWOOD PARK		4	9	19	10	117	544	85	3	791
11	JEFFERSON PARK	1	4	28	16	14	110	410	99	3	685
12	FOREST GLEN			9	9	6	76	205	36		341
13	NORTH PARK		4	29	13	32	102	409	108	4	701
14	ALBANY PARK	4	16	161	61	88	227	920	294	7	1,778
15	PORTAGE PARK		20	169	51	62	393	1,557	420	8	2,680
16	IRVING PARK	6	19	155	63	76	443	1,215	407	12	2,396
17	DUNNING		4	46	19	15	285	700	174	6	1,249
18	MONTCLARE		5	23	12	16	133	345	72	4	610
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	8	33	332	122	172	652	1,837	617	28	3,801
20	HERMOSA	1	13	121	44	90	227	522	219	10	1,247
21	AVONDALE	8	16	259	60	102	374	1,246	377	11	2,453
22	LOGAN SQUARE	20	46	439	161	230	795	3,028	663	29	5,411
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	19	70	540	285	513	533	2,155	721	31	4,867
24	WEST TOWN	18	42	545	179	358	1,067	4,377	885	48	7,519
25	AUSTIN	47	130	1,217	434	776	995	3,688	1,158	62	8,507
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	15	23	334	135	294	173	845	301	14	2,134
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	17	33	327	152	323	234	951	358	10	2,405
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	18	40	449	195	397	452	4,563	798	11	6,923
29	NORTH LAWNSDALE	30	54	487	245	467	425	1,726	463	19	3,916
30	SOUTH LAWNSDALE	23	24	361	139	252	314	1,404	611	22	3,150
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	7	18	149	106	162	240	1,071	310	17	2,080
32	LOOP		11	161	53	46	194	4,683	159		5,307
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	4	2	88	38	76	99	1,002	129	7	1,445
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2	3	73	19	31	115	422	94	19	778
35	DOUGLAS	4	28	238	69	201	134	1,023	210	4	1,911
36	OAKLAND		7	27	19	34	50	123	46	3	309
37	FULLER PARK	3	6	62	33	40	67	285	50		546
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	10	30	381	137	302	415	1,151	372	11	2,809
39	KENWOOD		11	101	38	67	179	657	127	5	1,185

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Exhibit 10b. Index Crimes by Community Area, 2003 (continued)

Community Area	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	7	35	241	116	244	242	677	229	7	1,798
41 HYDE PARK		10	186	40	50	295	1,056	180	3	1,820
42 WOODLAWN	5	44	309	154	248	362	1,084	309	14	2,529
43 SOUTH SHORE	30	87	610	274	491	841	2,455	663	35	5,486
44 CHATHAM	12	32	546	158	246	466	2,302	650	13	4,425
45 AVALON PARK	2	9	135	35	44	120	510	169	5	1,029
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	10	49	332	182	271	388	1,339	453	15	3,039
47 BURNSIDE	4	4	15	13	22	42	114	21	3	238
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	5	14	101	44	55	133	497	231	2	1,082
49 ROSELAND	21	45	458	282	461	567	1,727	476	19	4,056
50 PULLMAN	3	6	59	38	57	94	337	103	3	700
51 SOUTH DEERING	4	9	80	75	78	143	452	135	5	981
52 EAST SIDE	2	8	47	34	70	183	313	94	19	770
53 WEST PULLMAN	19	39	217	178	349	447	821	248	24	2,342
54 RIVERDALE	5	15	72	55	145	102	234	57	3	688
55 HEGEWISCH	2	2	14	16	21	62	171	53	8	349
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	5	9	181	55	46	327	898	275	14	1,810
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	4	70	18	32	126	415	174	6	846
58 BRIGHTON PARK	5	15	206	49	115	385	767	375	19	1,936
59 MCKINLEY PARK	1	6	52	21	38	190	569	160	5	1,042
60 BRIDGEPORT	2	5	44	38	70	302	668	194	7	1,330
61 NEW CITY	32	53	378	247	374	572	1,634	438	28	3,756
62 WEST ELSDON		7	54	22	28	188	347	112	10	768
63 GAGE PARK	3	11	171	87	130	372	736	303	20	1,833
64 CLEARING	1	3	21	26	27	182	398	106	7	771
65 WEST LAWN		10	86	28	33	247	1,275	228	15	1,922
66 CHICAGO LAWN	13	37	536	194	267	760	1,618	714	27	4,166
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	25	72	584	320	548	727	1,823	584	39	4,722
68 ENGLEWOOD	24	70	534	273	530	602	1,500	535	38	4,106
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	14	65	581	234	390	536	1,796	623	24	4,263
70 ASHBURN	5	12	162	63	49	238	748	209	10	1,496
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	16	54	558	240	431	818	1,923	628	16	4,684
72 BEVERLY	1	7	55	14	21	133	440	71	3	745
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	12	17	194	102	143	208	842	297	9	1,824
74 MOUNT GREENWOOD	1	5	16	12	16	52	264	18	2	386
75 MORGAN PARK	1	15	121	52	78	185	640	145	9	1,246
76 O'HARE		3	7	11	12	36	742	106		917
77 EDGEWATER	4	17	165	49	61	207	1,245	197	6	1,951

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Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race

Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1 ROGERS PARK	18,767	20,170	17,639	4,110	2,798	63,484
2 WEST RIDGE	4,962	36,403	11,353	16,383	4,098	73,199
3 UPTOWN	13,415	26,784	12,674	8,255	2,423	63,551
4 LINCOLN SQUARE	1,342	23,716	11,831	5,941	1,744	44,574
5 NORTH CENTER	1,333	21,938	6,496	1,336	792	31,895
6 LAKE VIEW	4,193	75,363	8,268	5,196	1,797	94,817
7 LINCOLN PARK	3,323	54,341	3,254	2,347	1,055	64,320
8 NEAR NORTH SIDE	13,884	50,397	2,805	4,477	1,248	72,811
9 EDISON PARK	19	10,503	463	200	74	11,259
10 NORWOOD PARK	332	33,085	2,404	1,225	406	37,452
11 JEFFERSON PARK	81	21,101	2,881	1,247	549	25,859
12 FOREST GLEN	71	14,793	1,389	1,589	323	18,165
13 NORTH PARK	452	10,336	2,652	4,429	645	18,514
14 ALBANY PARK	1,907	15,866	26,741	10,197	2,944	57,655
15 PORTAGE PARK	336	45,418	15,022	2,488	2,076	65,340
16 IRVING PARK	1,121	25,912	25,401	4,391	1,818	58,643
17 DUNNING	234	34,394	5,441	1,328	767	42,164
18 MONTCLARE	264	6,892	4,865	340	285	12,646
19 BELMONT CRAGIN	2,000	21,881	50,881	2,003	1,379	78,144
20 HERMOSA	649	3,086	22,574	321	278	26,908
21 AVONDALE	669	12,757	26,700	975	1,982	43,083
22 LOGAN SQUARE	4,290	21,742	53,833	1,110	1,740	82,715
23 HUMBOLDT PARK	31,207	2,184	31,607	262	576	65,836
24 WEST TOWN	7,979	34,445	40,966	1,568	2,477	87,435
25 AUSTIN	105,369	5,662	4,841	658	997	117,527
26 WEST GARFIELD PARK	22,564	133	201	19	102	23,019
27 EAST GARFIELD PARK	20,296	235	207	29	114	20,881
28 NEAR WEST SIDE	24,546	11,731	4,415	4,946	781	46,419
29 NORTH LAWYDALE	39,164	383	1,896	58	267	41,768
30 SOUTH LAWYDALE	11,759	3,210	75,613	118	371	91,071
31 LOWER WEST SIDE	774	3,587	39,144	126	400	44,031
32 LOOP	3,221	10,169	975	1,639	384	16,388
33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE	6,052	2,393	377	521	166	9,509
34 ARMOUR SQUARE	2,046	2,062	448	7,307	169	12,032
35 DOUGLAS	22,635	1,745	295	1,399	396	26,470
36 OAKLAND	5,957	40	58	9	46	6,110
37 FULLER PARK	3,225	18	116	9	52	3,420
38 GRAND BOULEVARD	27,370	173	236	22	205	28,006
39 KENWOOD	13,900	2,915	301	792	455	18,363

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Exhibit 10c. Community Area Population by Race (continued)

Community Area	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
40 WASHINGTON PARK	13,798	74	134	9	131	14,146
41 HYDE PARK	11,290	13,020	1,230	3,382	998	29,920
42 WOODLAWN	25,518	761	288	212	307	27,086
43 SOUTH SHORE	59,405	703	636	97	715	61,556
44 CHATHAM	36,538	121	220	44	352	37,275
45 AVALON PARK	10,816	96	85	20	130	11,147
46 SOUTH CHICAGO	26,253	1,135	10,565	57	586	38,596
47 BURNSIDE	3,180	40	34	7	33	3,294
48 CALUMET HEIGHTS	14,817	206	747	38	166	15,974
49 ROSELAND	51,568	276	363	35	481	52,723
50 PULLMAN	7,262	757	795	15	92	8,921
51 SOUTH DEERING	10,335	1,287	5,176	9	183	16,990
52 EAST SIDE	242	6,951	16,113	60	287	23,653
53 WEST PULLMAN	34,277	328	1,699	19	326	36,649
54 RIVERDALE	9,479	66	160	10	94	9,809
55 HEGEWISCH	130	6,553	2,820	34	244	9,781
56 GARFIELD RIDGE	4,419	24,878	5,948	341	515	36,101
57 ARCHER HEIGHTS	74	6,752	5,485	55	278	12,644
58 BRIGHTON PARK	221	8,300	34,409	1,293	689	44,912
59 MCKINLEY PARK	116	4,607	9,819	1,212	208	15,962
60 BRIDGEPORT	354	13,819	10,165	8,814	542	33,694
61 NEW CITY	18,252	6,789	25,948	155	577	51,721
62 WEST ELSDON	74	7,461	7,875	137	374	15,921
63 GAGE PARK	2,743	4,811	31,079	165	395	39,193
64 CLEARING	137	17,047	4,688	155	304	22,331
65 WEST LAWN	760	12,540	15,179	276	480	29,235
66 CHICAGO LAWN	32,240	6,190	21,534	402	1,046	61,412
67 WEST ENGLEWOOD	44,271	164	459	31	357	45,282
68 ENGLEWOOD	39,352	178	347	33	312	40,222
69 GREATER GRAND CROSSING	37,779	146	276	32	386	38,619
70 ASHBURN	17,045	14,546	6,674	408	911	39,584
71 AUBURN GRESHAM	54,862	237	347	46	436	55,928
72 BEVERLY	7,006	13,814	643	125	404	21,992
73 WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	29,108	193	231	18	293	29,843
74 MT. GREENWOOD	672	17,127	723	68	230	18,820
75 MORGAN PARK	16,816	7,510	533	87	280	25,226
76 O'HARE AREA	258	9,938	778	895	304	12,173
77 EDGEWATER	10,564	29,782	12,176	7,243	2,433	62,198

Note: See note on page 10 regarding demographic categories.

Prepared by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission and Chicago Area Geographic Information Study, UIC from U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Redistricting Data Summary File, Table PL1, March 2001.

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Chicago Police Districts

Chicago is divided into 25 police districts. Each police district has between 9 and 15 police beats, with a total of 281 beats throughout the City. It is at the beat level that the Department's strategy of police-community partnership and problem-solving is carried out.

Each police district is led by a district commander. In addition to uniformed beat and rapid response officers, each district has teams of plain clothes tactical and gang tactical officers. Each district also has a Community Policing Office which helps coordinate police-community partnership and problem-solving at the beat level and provides special services to senior citizens.

Districts are organized into large units called areas. Since 1992 there have been five police areas in Chicago, each commanded by an area deputy chief. For patrol-operational reasons, in 2001 the 1st and 18th Districts, which comprise Chicago's downtown, were placed under command of a deputy chief in an area referred to as the Central Control Group. In 2002, the boundary between the 1st and 21st Districts was moved to re-allocate service demand more efficiently. As a result, the area of the 1st District was increased, and the area of the 21st District decreased, by approximately one-third (.31) of a square mile.

The Bureau of Investigative Services continues to rely on the five area organization for the assignment of detectives and youth investigators, who follow up and investigate crimes occurring in the districts comprising the area.

Exhibit 11a. Chicago Police Areas and Districts

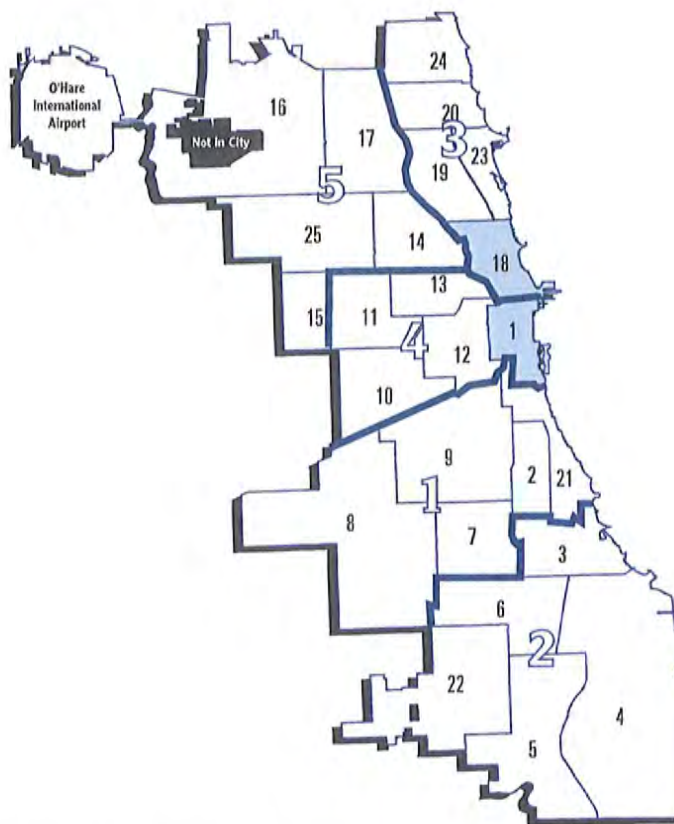


Exhibit 11b. Police District Land Areas

District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank	District	Land Area (sq. miles)	Land Area Rank
1 Central	3.94	22	14 Shakespeare	6.00	14
2 Wentworth	3.77	24	15 Austin	3.82	23
3 Grand Crossing	6.04	13	16 Jefferson Park	30.95	1
4 South Chicago	27.27	2	17 Albany Park	9.62	8
5 Pullman	12.80	6	18 East Chicago	4.69	19
6 Gresham	8.10	9	19 Belmont	5.57	15
7 Englewood	6.56	11	20 Foster	4.37	20
8 Chicago Lawn	23.12	3	21 Prairie	4.92	18
9 Deering	13.09	5	22 Morgan Park	13.46	4
10 Marquette	7.87	10	23 Town Hall	3.01	25
11 Harrison	6.11	12	24 Rogers Park	5.43	17
12 Monroe	5.47	16	25 Grand Central	10.91	7
13 Wood	4.21	21	Total		231.10

Source: Information Services Division, Chicago Police Department

District Trends

Between 2002 and 2003, reported index crime decreased in 19 of Chicago's 25 police districts, increased in one district, and were stable (less than one percent difference) in five districts. For the districts which decreased, the average decrease was 6.3 percent, with a range of 3.2 to 10.4 percent.

Exhibit 11c. Index Crimes by Police District, 2003

District	Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	4	16	289	98	127	327	6,623	395	5	7,884
2	19	72	722	277	666	694	2,160	681	19	5,310
3	33	125	974	449	809	1,199	3,595	1,051	47	8,281
4	42	136	996	527	736	1,410	4,323	1,405	74	9,648
5	46	92	667	489	913	1,066	2,607	765	47	6,692
6	29	101	1,318	476	796	1,401	4,847	1,506	32	10,506
7	50	154	1,214	633	1,126	1,395	3,534	1,204	82	9,392
8	27	88	1,240	462	571	2,307	6,306	2,079	102	13,182
9	44	93	800	433	701	1,682	4,129	1,306	77	9,265
10	50	75	800	362	662	753	3,088	1,087	44	6,921
11	57	117	1,096	516	1,182	766	3,282	1,117	42	8,175
12	15	35	350	212	342	450	3,387	744	21	5,556
13	16	28	383	160	295	696	3,369	700	35	5,682
14	31	80	835	283	457	1,418	5,359	1,174	50	9,687
15	31	94	799	274	527	556	2,179	711	34	5,205
16	1	31	243	112	108	947	3,822	858	20	6,142
17	12	45	430	164	232	937	3,495	961	27	6,303
18	12	46	499	170	353	882	8,041	479	6	10,488
19	6	31	329	77	123	1,211	4,045	435	10	6,267
20	8	27	245	91	128	352	2,020	325	9	3,205
21	4	47	480	132	213	662	2,874	519	22	4,953
22	20	63	508	236	366	789	2,765	657	28	5,432
23	6	35	297	98	132	462	2,632	292	9	3,963
24	8	60	597	170	249	891	3,064	513	17	5,569
25	29	114	1,213	431	654	1,849	5,552	1,820	86	11,748
Total	600	1,805	17,324	7,332	12,468	25,102	97,098	22,784	945	185,458

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District Trends

Exhibit 11d. Police District Population

District	Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
1	7,402	13,867	1,372	2,709	263	25,613
2	50,115	288	421	43	100	50,967
3	88,129	3,274	994	674	313	93,384
4	88,064	16,474	35,838	287	759	141,422
5	88,131	1,382	2,919	66	231	92,729
6	104,016	410	628	78	228	105,360
7	90,165	357	842	61	175	91,600
8	57,500	93,516	87,930	2,209	3,315	244,470
9	24,845	35,265	91,353	12,430	1,564	165,457
10	47,314	4,662	84,521	194	429	137,120
11	75,593	1,073	5,324	189	213	82,392
12	17,679	11,825	35,320	4,288	565	69,677
13	12,617	21,977	23,446	1,039	1,438	60,517
14	9,884	37,067	81,210	2,337	1,961	132,459
15	69,464	1,318	1,569	227	158	72,736
16	1,422	160,706	26,108	8,707	2,955	199,898
17	4,250	64,045	63,355	21,375	3,834	156,859
18	16,474	83,216	4,359	6,107	839	110,995
19	4,251	79,865	17,084	5,018	1,298	107,516
20	12,606	48,746	22,376	16,676	2,108	102,512
21	45,323	17,840	2,161	12,199	588	78,111
22	69,629	38,761	2,246	365	544	111,545
23	13,044	64,869	11,449	7,864	1,165	98,391
24	29,598	63,687	31,723	22,913	3,514	151,435
25	40,201	44,988	120,667	3,692	2,987	212,535
Total	1,067,716	909,478	755,215	131,747	31,544	2,895,700
Percent	36.9%	31.4%	26.1%	4.5%	1.1%	100.0%

Data compiled by Dr. Wesley Skogan, Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, based on 2000 U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

Note: District populations are estimated from Census tract-level data.

arrests



Arrests

Total arrests were essentially stable between 2002 and 2003 (0.5 percent increase). The 238,961 arrests in 2003 included 38,681 for index offenses (16.2 percent), 175,339 for non-index offenses (73.4 percent) and 24,941 on outstanding warrants (10.4 percent). Among index offenses, arrests for manslaughter by negligence increased by a substantial percentage, but the numbers involved were small. All other index category arrests decreased, the largest numeric decrease in occurring larceny-theft arrests (1,243), and the largest percentage decrease, in motor vehicle theft arrests (-11.9 percent).

Non-index crime arrests showed more variability as far as increases and decreases. The largest numeric increase was in regard to narcotics violations (1,590) and the largest percentage increase, gambling (156.4 percent). Arrests for simple battery showed the largest numeric decrease between 2002 and 2003 (1,748). Although arson showed the largest percentage decrease, the numbers involved were small. Among categories with substantial numbers of arrests, the greatest percentage decrease was in vandalism arrests (-15.8 percent).

Exhibit 12a. Arrests, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	Change	% Change
Murder or non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	520	472	-48	-9.2%
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	19	28	9	47.4%
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	630	603	-27	-4.3%
Robbery (03)*	2,995	2,909	-86	-2.9%
Aggravated assault/battery (04)*	5,740	5,586	-154	-2.7%
Burglary (05)*	3,395	3,325	-70	-2.1%
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	18,487	17,244	-1,243	-6.7%
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	9,542	8,402	-1,140	-11.9%
Simple assault/battery (08)	30,809	29,061	-1,748	-5.7%
Arson (09)*	181	140	-41	-22.7%
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	233	258	25	10.7%
Fraud (11)	2,146	1,962	-184	-8.6%
Vandalism (14)	5,225	4,401	-824	-15.8%
Weapon violations (15)	5,046	4,824	-222	-4.4%
Prostitution (16)	5,584	5,523	-61	-1.1%
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	2,108	2,118	10	0.5%
Narcotics violations (18)	54,205	55,795	1,590	2.9%
Gambling (19)	2,307	2,662	355	15.4%
Offenses against family and children (20)	434	397	-37	-8.5%
Driving Under the Influence (21)	5,920	5,969	49	0.8%
Liquor law violations (22)	1,050	1,018	-32	-3.0%
Disorderly conduct (24)	19,215	20,127	912	4.7%
All other state law violations (26)	23,658	25,201	1,543	6.5%
Other municipal code violations	9,760	10,778	1,018	10.4%
Traffic violations	5,093	5,217	124	2.4%
Index offenses (marked * above)	44,490	38,681	-2,809	-6.8%
Non-index offenses	172,812	175,339	2,527	1.5%
Warrant Arrests**	23,404	24,941	1,537	6.6%
Total	237,706	238,961	1,255	0.5%

Exhibit 12b. Arrests by Offense Classification, Race, and Gender, 2003

Offense Classification		Black	White	Hispanic	Asian	Native American	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	341	17	83	0	0	0	441
	— Female	26	3	2	0	0	0	31
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	16	1	8	1	0	2	28
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	419	28	144	4	1	2	598
	— Female	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Robbery (03)*	— Male	2,196	131	411	10	0	2	2,750
	— Female	125	17	17	0	0	0	159
Aggravated assault (04A)*	— Male	1,839	250	755	12	2	3	2,861
	— Female	524	32	34	0	0	1	591
Aggravated battery (04B)*	— Male	1,221	122	365	9	1	1	1,719
	— Female	362	17	36	0	0	0	415
Burglary (05)*	— Male	2,034	353	737	19	2	1	3,146
	— Female	112	32	35	0	0	0	179
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	8,808	1,735	1,794	109	8	15	12,469
	— Female	3,360	698	639	62	14	2	4,775
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	5,561	418	1,051	13	3	3	7,049
	— Female	992	170	181	6	3	1	1,353
Simple assault (08A)	— Male	2,709	541	855	32	4	7	4,148
	— Female	813	66	92	6	1	0	978
Simple battery (08B)	— Male	12,233	2,280	3,870	197	21	22	18,623
	— Female	4,191	456	639	16	9	0	5,311
Arson (09)*	— Male	66	15	43	2	0	0	126
	— Female	11	1	2	0	0	0	14
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	95	18	42	4	0	0	159
	— Female	74	10	15	0	0	0	99
Fraud (11)	— Male	1,057	205	319	18	2	1	1,602
	— Female	280	50	24	6	0	0	360
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,885	618	1,195	36	4	1	3,739
	— Female	519	79	59	4	0	1	662
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	3,143	234	1,008	30	3	5	4,423
	— Female	346	22	33	0	0	0	401
Prostitution (16)	— Male	705	203	534	35	6	9	1,492
	— Female	2,716	878	378	48	8	2	4,030
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	— Female	1,038	294	611	35	3	9	1,990
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	98	21	8	0	1	0	128
	— Female	37,914	3,972	6,727	134	19	39	48,805
Gambling (19)	— Male	5,440	1,001	531	14	3	1	6,990
	— Female	2,577	9	39	1	0	0	2,626
Offenses against family and children (20)	— Male	35	1	0	0	0	0	36
	— Female	99	18	56	1	0	0	174
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	168	22	33	0	0	0	223
	— Female	1,414	1,160	2,810	74	5	13	5,476
Liquor law violations (22)	— Male	180	209	92	8	2	1	492
	— Female	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	295	136	474	6	1	1	913
	— Female	28	27	49	0	1	0	105
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	9,943	2,276	5,541	107	76	9	17,952
	— Female	3,165	690	286	19	7	6	4,173
Other municipal code violations	— Male	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	— Female	15,232	2,182	3,471	105	21	16	21,027
Traffic violations	— Male	2,909	653	297	27	6	3	3,895
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Warrant Arrests	— Male	8,666	366	832	10	12	9	9,895
	— Female	738	87	49	3	4	2	883
All Arrests	— Male	2,563	496	1,583	31	5	8	4,686
	— Female	348	86	93	2	2	0	531
Total All Arrests	— Male	14,195	2,333	3,411	70	33	38	20,080
	— Female	3,631	839	366	9	13	3	4,861
Total All Arrests	— Male	138,264	20,411	38,769	1,105	232	216	198,997
	— Female	29,860	5,908	3,878	219	73	21	39,959
Total All Arrests	— Male	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Arrests		168,124	26,319	42,649	1,324	305	240	238,961

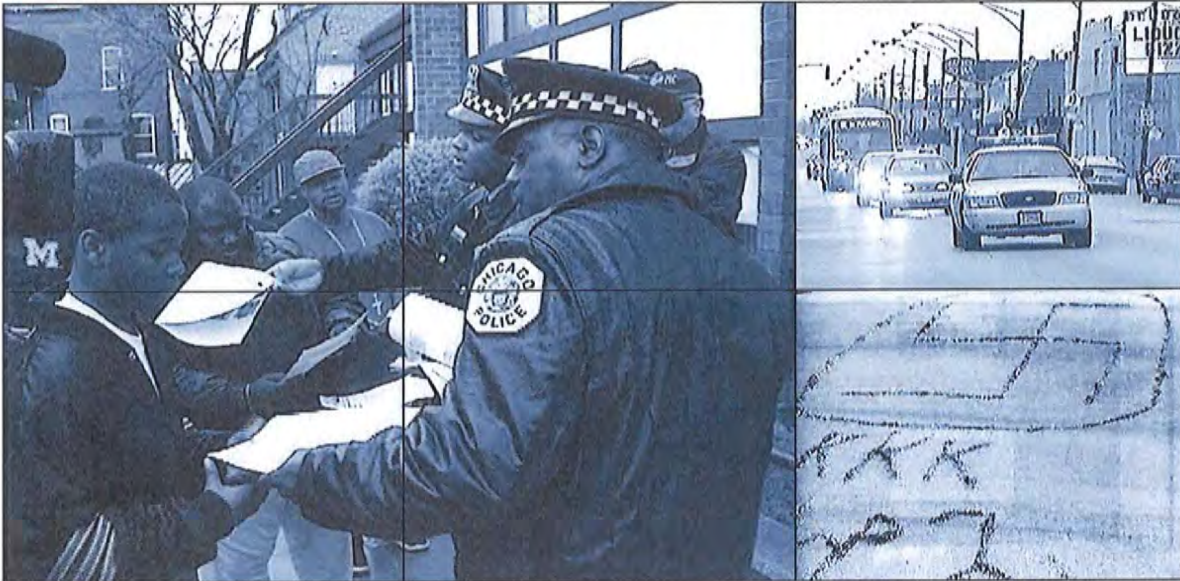
* Index Crime

Exhibit 12c. Arrests by Offense Classification, Age, and Gender, 2003

Offense Classification		16 or under	17-20	21-24	25-44	45+	Unk.	Total
Murder or Non-negligent manslaughter (01A)*	— Male	28	113	275	148	25	0	441
	— Female	2	4	19	15	6	0	31
Manslaughter by negligence (01B)	— Male	2	5	19	13	2	0	28
	— Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal sexual assault (02)*	— Male	88	94	346	256	70	0	598
	— Female	3	0	1	1	1	0	5
Robbery (03)*	— Male	893	668	1,112	737	77	0	2,750
	— Female	45	33	74	53	7	0	159
Aggravated assault (04A)*	— Male	632	608	1,290	897	331	0	2,861
	— Female	155	100	285	213	51	0	591
Aggravated battery (04B)*	— Male	222	46	132	467	15	0	415
	— Female	539	317	771	90	92	0	1,719
Burglary (05)	— Male	942	528	1,410	1,127	266	0	3,146
	— Female	56	22	88	77	13	0	179
Larceny - theft (except MV) (06)*	— Male	1,573	1,328	7,303	6,279	2,265	0	12,469
	— Female	796	715	2,636	2,171	628	0	4,775
Motor vehicle theft (07)*	— Male	1,747	1,886	3,090	2,048	326	0	7,049
	— Female	258	321	727	534	47	0	1,353
Simple assault (08A)	— Male	676	684	2,235	1,726	553	0	4,148
	— Female	280	161	456	357	81	0	978
Simple battery (08B)	— Male	3,146	2,447	2,664	8,294	2,072	0	18,623
	— Female	1,678	901	2,374	1,769	357	1	5,311
	— X	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arson (09)*	— Male	41	17	56	32	12	0	126
	— Female	2	1	9	6	2	0	14
Forgery and counterfeiting (10)	— Male	7	19	114	85	19	0	159
	— Female	2	15	74	56	8	0	99
Fraud (11)	— Male	108	183	1,051	880	260	0	1,602
	— Female	8	49	270	203	33	0	360
Vandalism (14)	— Male	1,073	857	1,593	1,062	216	0	3,739
	— Female	123	126	368	284	45	0	662
Weapon violations (15)	— Male	745	1,132	2,286	1,355	260	0	4,423
	— Female	184	92	97	61	28	0	401
Prostitution (16)	— Male	9	121	1,135	922	227	0	1,492
	— Female	6	272	3,505	3,112	247	0	4,030
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Sex offenses - Criminal sexual abuse (17)	— Male	97	195	1,331	1,088	367	0	1,990
	— Female	3	12	101	90	12	0	128
Narcotics violations (18)	— Male	4,743	11,634	27,037	18,341	5,390	1	48,805
	— Female	319	869	4,763	3,961	1,038	1	6,990
Gambling (19)	— Male	411	1,043	1,121	506	51	0	2,626
	— Female	0	40	370	7	82	0	492
Offenses against family and Children (20)	— Male	1	19	124	87	30	0	174
	— Female	4	21	177	139	21	0	223
Driving Under the Influence (21)	— Male	16	381	4,187	3,146	891	1	5,476
	— Female	0	40	370	279	82	0	492
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Liquor laws (22)	— Male	153	702	49	35	9	0	913
	— Female	32	65	6	4	2	0	105
Disorderly conduct (24)	— Male	1,560	3,296	10,606	7,290	2,490	0	17,952
	— Female	396	349	1,204	936	225	0	2,174
	— X	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
All other state law violations (26)	— Male	2,037	3,749	11,976	9,196	3,265	0	21,027
	— Female	340	561	2,810	2,314	462	0	4,173
	— X	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Other municipal code violation	— Male	664	3,013	5,362	3,547	856	0	9,895
	— Female	26	144	628	533	85	0	883
Traffic violations	— Male	253	929	3,119	2,099	384	1	4,686
	— Female	21	90	373	260	47	0	531
Warrant Arrests	— Male	631	2,802	14,005	10,607	2,642	0	20,080
	— Female	96	413	3,809	3,208	543	0	4,861
All Arrests	— Male	22,815	38,770	113,961	82,350	23,448	3	198,997
	— Female	5,059	5,437	25,375	20,733	4,086	2	39,959
	— X	0	0	4	3	0	1	5
Total All Arrests		27,874	44,207	139,340	103,086	27,534	6	238,961

* Index Crime

focus



Domestic Violence

Exhibit 13a. Domestic Disturbance Calls for Service, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Domestic Disturbance	157,545	152,400	-3.3%
Domestic Battery	51,586	54,536	5.7%
Violate Order of Protection	6,022	5,486	-8.9%
Total	215,153	212,422	-1.3%

There were 212,422 domestic violence calls placed to the Office of Emergency Management and Communications in 2003, a decrease of 1.3 percent from the 215,153 calls in 2002. Almost three-quarters of the calls (71.7 percent) concerned a domestic disturbance, 25.6 percent concerned a domestic battery, and 2.6 percent concerned the violation of an order of protection. These figures are typical of recent years.

The number of domestic violence calls per 1,000 residents varied by a factor of almost 12 among the districts, from 19.1 in the 19th District to 221.2 in the 7th District. Other, relatively high districts were the 11th (179.2 calls) and the 2nd (173.7 calls). Other, relatively low districts were the 16th (20.9), 23rd (24.9), 20th (27.6) and 18th (27.8). The City-wide rate was 73.4 calls per 1,000 residents.

Exhibit 13b. Domestic Violence Calls for Service by District, 2002-2003

District	2002	2003	% Change
1	1,476	1,830	24.0%
2	9,829	8,854	-9.9%
3	14,679	14,850	1.2%
4	14,623	15,042	2.9%
5	13,427	12,919	-3.8%
6	15,084	14,840	-1.6%
7	21,271	20,258	-4.8%
8	13,510	13,370	-1.0%
9	12,096	11,461	-5.2%
10	10,423	10,512	0.9%
11	14,824	14,770	-0.4%
12	3,924	3,950	0.7%
13	3,619	3,560	-1.6%
14	6,405	6,321	-1.3%
15	11,085	11,254	1.5%
16	3,943	4,172	5.8%
17	4,696	4,650	-1.0%
18	3,049	3,090	1.3%
19	2,120	2,053	-3.2%
20	2,871	2,832	-1.4%
21	4,820	4,489	-6.9%
22	7,220	7,455	3.3%
23	2,460	2,454	-0.2%
24	6,400	6,144	-4.0%
25	11,299	11,284	-0.1%
Total	215,153	212,422	-1.3%

Domestic Violence

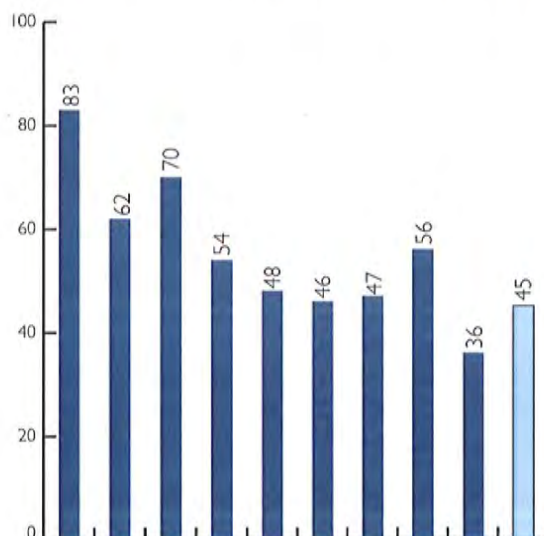
Exhibit 13c. Domestic-Related Arrests, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Domestic Battery	10,924	10,710	-2.0%
Domestic Battery - Aggravated	59	115	94.9%
Battery - Unborn Child	1	0	-100.0%
Violation of Bail Bond - Family Member	39	27	-30.8%
Violation of Order of Protection	994	1,002	0.8%
Stalking	14	15	7.1%
Aggravated Stalking	8	6	-25.0%
Unlawful Restraint	21	26	23.8%
Unlawful Visitation Interference	0	0	—
Total	12,060	11,901	-1.3%

Domestic-related arrests declined by 1.3 percent between 2002 and 2003, the same percentage by which calls for service declined. The overwhelming majority of arrests (90.0 percent) were for domestic battery, followed, by violation of an order of protection (8.4 percent). The five other categories in which 2002 arrests were made together accounted for 1.6 percent of the total.

Domestic-related homicides have shown a variable course over the last ten years, ranging from 83 in 1994 down to 36 in 2002. The 2003 count of 45 is the second-lowest total during this period.

Exhibit 13d. Domestic-Related Homicides, 1994-2003



Traffic Safety

2003

YEAR IN REVIEW

chicago police department • annual report

The number of traffic crashes declined by 34.6 percent between 2002 and 2003, driven by a 33.7 percent decrease in crashes involving property damage only, the most frequent type of crash. Both fatal and personal injury crashes also declined, by 12.2 percent and 44.2 percent respectively. The number of persons injured declined by 45.5 percent, based on a 46.1 percent decline in occupant injuries and a 40.1 percent decline in pedestrian injuries. Although total fatalities were down by 12.9 percent, there was a divergence between occupant fatalities, which decreased by 22.4 percent, and pedestrian fatalities, which increased by 31.0 percent.

Crashes are caused by a multitude of factors. Failure to yield remained the leading cause of serious (non-Type-A) crashes (20.4 percent), as it has been in recent years. The next most frequent causes were following too closely (8.4 percent) and driving too fast for conditions (5.2 percent). These were also leading causes in 2002, at approximately the same percentages. No other cause accounted for 5 percent or more of the total in 2002.

The most common type of fatal accident in 2003 was a vehicle striking a fixed object (35.4 percent), followed by striking another vehicle in traffic (31.6 percent) and striking a pedestrian (25.3 percent).

* Note for Exhibit 14b: Type A crashes are minor accidents which involve three or fewer vehicles and result in no injuries.

Exhibit 14a. Traffic Crashes, 2002-2003

Cause	2002	2003	%Change
Total crashes	159,416	104,243	-34.6%
Fatal	180	158	-12.2%
Personal injury	14,794	8,251	-44.2%
Property damage	144,442	95,834	-33.7%
Total fatalities	202	176	-12.9%
Occupant fatalities	156	121	-22.4%
Pedestrian fatalities	42	55	31.0%
*Other	4	0	-100.0%
Total persons injured	21,868	11,927	-45.5%
Occupant injuries	19,470	10,491	-46.1%
Pedestrian injuries	2,398	1,436	-40.1%

*Includes pedacyclist fatalities

Exhibit 14b. Traffic Crash Causes and Number, 2002-2003

Cause	2002	2003	%Change
Failure to yield	16,625	11,482	-30.9%
Following too closely	6,795	4,741	-30.2%
Too fast for conditions	4,439	2,920	-34.2%
Disregard traffic controls	3,967	2,624	-33.9%
Improper turn	3,455	2,351	-32.0%
Improper lane change	3,251	2,124	-34.7%
Improper backing	3,593	2,341	-34.8%
Driver intoxicated	2,403	1,489	-39.3%
Improper passing	2,004	1,322	-34.0%
Wrong way/side	1,139	654	-42.6%
Improper parking	718	436	-39.3%
Evading police vehicle	304	167	-45.1%
Emergency vehicle	290	177	-39.0%
Stopped school bus	136	86	-37.7%
License restrictions	44	42	-4.5%
Other violations	29,786	23,252	-21.9%
Type A crashes*	80,465	48,065	-40.3%
Total	159,416	104,243	-34.6%

Exhibit 14c. Fatal Crashes by Type, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	%Change
Struck motor vehicle in traffic	47	50	6.4%
Struck pedestrian	62	40	-35.5%
Struck fixed object	62	56	-9.7%
Other (struck bicyclist, struck by train, etc.)	9	12	33.3%
Total	180	158	-12.2%

Traffic Safety



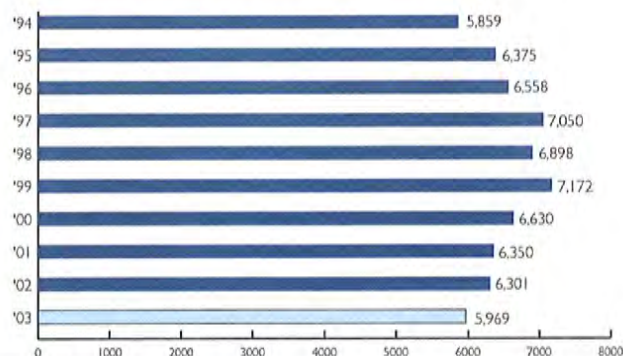
Exhibit 14d. Roadside Safety Checks, 2002-2003

Violations	2002	2003	% Change
DUI arrests	262	248	-5.3%
Open liquor	118	116	-1.7%
Seat belt/child restraints	501	273	-45.5%
Unsafe vehicles	69	53	-23.2%
License violations *	594	593	-0.2%
Insurance violations	629	633	-0.6%
Other citations **	677	499	-26.3%
Total citations issued	2,850	2,415	-15.3%
Warnings issued	202	149	-26.2%
Total vehicles checked	7,552	7,244	-4.1%

Exhibit 14e. Saturation Patrols, 2002-2003

Violations	2002	2003	% Change
DUI arrests	69	70	1.4%
Open liquor	50	41	-18.0%
Speeding	2,173	1,997	-8.1%
Seat belt/child restraints	3,969	6,627	67.0%
Unsafe vehicles	205	118	-42.4%
License violations *	860	1,076	25.1%
Insurance violations	1,505	1,008	-33.0%
Other citations **	4,281	2,659	-37.9%
Total citations issued	13,112	13,614	3.8%
Warnings issued	850	1,006	18.4

Exhibit 14f. DUI Arrests, 1994-2003



Roadside Safety Checks are one method used by the Department to enforce drunk driving and other traffic safety laws. The Department selects a site for a check based on factors such as past DUI arrest activity, the proximity of alcohol-related businesses, the frequency of traffic crashes, and other public safety considerations. Officers slow the traffic flow and stop cars at regular intervals, speak with drivers and watch for signs of alcohol use and other violations.

Saturation Patrols are similar in purpose to roadside safety checks, but involve roving patrols. Additional police vehicles are assigned to an area identified as a high accident location. Targeted offenses include speeding, unsafe vehicles, DUI and open alcoholic beverages, improper safety belt usage, and violations involving insurance, driver's licenses, license plates, and City stickers.

*License violations include Suspended License, Revoked License, Failure to Carry or Produce, and No Driver's License.

**Other citations include Failure to Obey Police, City Vehicle License Violations, State License Plate Violations, and all other citations issued but not individually listed.

These programs are funded by grants from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and are administered by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety.

Juveniles

Exhibit 15a. Youth Investigations, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Missing Persons	20,410	20,789	1.9%
DCFS Hotlines	2,022	3,461	71.2%
Child Abduction - Family Related*	1,584	1,443	-8.9%
Child Abuse (physical and sexual)	1,058	2,142	102.5%
Sex Offenses - Family Related	1,056	1,341	27.0%
Sex Offenses - Under 13 (Special Investigations Unit)*704		930	0.0%
Dependent/Neglect	984	956	-2.8%
Child Abandonment	14	21	50.0%
Total	27,832	31,083	11.7%

*As of 2002, Unit 079 is in charge of all sex investigations involving children 13 years of age or younger.

The number of investigations conducted by the Juvenile Advocacy Section increased by 11.7 percent between 2002 and 2003. Among individual categories, the largest percentage increases were in child abuse investigations (102.5 percent) and those received through DCFS hotlines (71.2 percent). Between 2002 and 2003, there was an overall decline of 9.7 percent in juveniles processed by the Department. This was largely driven by a decrease in juveniles processed as school absentees, from 76,452 to 63,504 persons, or 16.9 percent. A notable exception to the overall trend was in station adjustments which involved referrals to agencies. These increased by some 5,100 cases, or 70.9 percent.

Exhibit 15b. Disposition of Juveniles Processed by the Department, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
School Absentees	76,452	63,504	-16.9%
Curfew Arrests	40,345	34,250	-15.1%
Community Adjustments*	9,847	9,065	-7.9%
Referred to Agencies	7,201	12,304	70.9%
Referred to Family	2,646	3,365	27.2%
Directed to Juvenile Court	16,650	16,059	-3.5%
Directed to Criminal Court	258	149	-42.2%
Status Offenders**	398	246	-38.2%
Total	153,797	138,942	-9.7%

Note: Youths are defined as persons under 17 years of age.

*When a youth is taken into custody for a crime, he or she is turned over to a youth investigator, who determines whether the youth will be directed to court or released to a parent or guardian with a community adjustment. Community adjustments provide for follow-up assistance or counseling by a youth investigator or community agency.

**Status offenses are those which, if committed by an adult, would not be crimes. These include running away, truancy, and possession of cigarettes or alcohol.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes are criminal acts committed for reasons of race, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or national origin. The 128 incidents reported in 2003 is the same number as in 2002.

Racial bias was the most common motive for hate crime in 2003, accounting for 56 reported incidents, or 43.8 percent of the total. African-Americans were the most frequent victims of racially-motivated hate crimes (34, or 60.7 percent) followed by Whites (16, or 28.6 percent).

Hate crimes based on sexual orientation were the second most frequent category, with 31 incidents, or 24.2 percent of the reported total. Almost all of these were crimes against gay men (28, or 90.3 percent). Notwithstanding their frequency in 2003, sexual orientation-based crimes declined by 13 incidents, or 29.5 percent, over the previous year.

Three hate crime categories represented 82.8 percent of the reported total in 2003: battery/aggravated battery (29.7 percent), assault/aggravated assault (29.7 percent) and criminal damage to property (28.3 percent). These were also the leading categories in 2002, accounting for 75.0 percent of that year's total. Criminal damage to property showed the greatest increase among the three categories, by 10 reported incidents, or 50.0 percent.

When their race and gender were known, 2003 hate crime offenders tended to be White males (52.2 percent) or African-American males (35.5 percent). These were also the predominant groups in 2002, although African-American males outnumbered White males (50.6 percent vs. 31.8 percent).

Exhibit 16a. Hate Crimes, 1994-2003

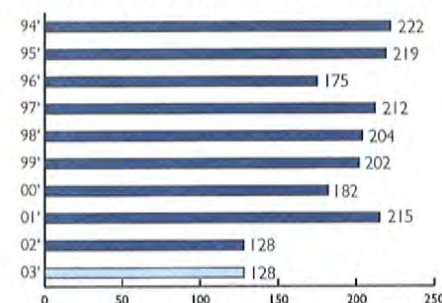


Exhibit 16b. Hate Crimes by Offense, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Assault/Agg. Assault	33	38	15.2%
Battery/Agg. Battery	43	38	-11.6%
Criminal Sexual Assault/Attempt CSA	2	0	-100.0%
Criminal Damage to Property	20	30	50.0%
Criminal Damage to Vehicle	8	11	37.5%
Harassment by Electronic Means/ Harassment by Telephone	8	4	-50.0%
Robbery/Armed/Agg./Attempt	5	3	-40.0%
Threats	3	1	-66.7%
Other Criminal Offense*	6	3	-50.0%
Total	128	128	0.0%

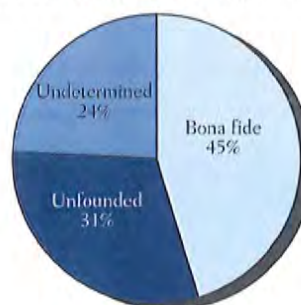
*Other Criminal Offense includes Arson, Burglary, Criminal Trespass, Damage to Real Property, Theft, Unlawful Use of Weapons and Other Offenses, Intimidation.

Exhibit 16c. Hate Crimes by Motive, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Race	53	56	5.7%
Sexual orientation	44	31	-29.5%
National origin	14	22	57.1%
Religion	16	18	-12.5%
Other*	1	1	0.0%
Total	128	128	0.0%

*Other includes gender and disability.

Exhibit 16d.
Hate Crime Investigation Dispositions, 2003



administration



Organization for Command

Chicago has the nation's second largest police department, serving approximately 2.9 million residents in an area of more than 228.5 square miles. The Department had 16,244 employees at the end of 2003, including 13,619 sworn police officers.

Superintendent's Office

The Department is led by the Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor. In addition to overall Department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for critical functions such as education and training, legal affairs, media relations, development of crime strategies, evaluation of management activities and operations, and internal investigations.

The Superintendent manages five bureaus, each of which is commanded by a Deputy Superintendent, and one Division, which is commanded by an Assistant Deputy Superintendent. Within each of these major operating units are various divisions, groups, sections, and units that carry out the Department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities. An organization chart of the Department's five bureaus and their major respective units appears on page 38.

Bureau of Operational Services

The Bureau of Operational Services includes the Patrol Division, and thus, the vast majority of uniformed patrol officers and other district law enforcement personnel. It serves as the Department's command center when there is a general deployment of officers in response to an emergency or special event.

The Bureau is responsible for controlling and preventing crime through regular beat patrols, answering calls for service, apprehending offenders, investigating major traffic accidents which result in death or serious injury, crowd control at public events, enforcing criminal and traffic laws, and working with the community to solve neighborhood crime problems. Commanded by the First Deputy Superintendent, the Bureau also includes specialized patrol units in the areas of airport law enforcement, public housing, public transportation, and the protection of dignitaries. Within this Bureau are also the marine, mounted, and canine units.

Bureau of Investigative Services

The Bureau of Investigative Services is responsible for the follow-up investigation of crime and the apprehension of

offenders. There are two major divisions within the Bureau: the Detective Division and the Organized Crime Division. The Detective Division is responsible for the investigation of felonies, selected misdemeanors, missing persons, and unidentified, deceased persons; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles in need of protective services; the response to, and investigation of, bomb and arson incidents; and the collection and processing of forensic evidence.

The Organized Crime Division addresses large-scale narcotics activities; vice crimes such as gambling, prostitution, and the distribution of obscene matter; the infiltration of organized crime into legitimate business activities; and gang-related crime.

Bureau of Staff Services

The Bureau of Staff Services coordinates and directs Department activities relating to preventive programs and police-community relations, labor relations, chaplain services, counseling and referral services for Department members and their families, Department vehicles, non-Department vehicles in Department custody, processing and distribution of mail and documents, inventoried evidence and recovered property, and telephonic incident reporting from the public.

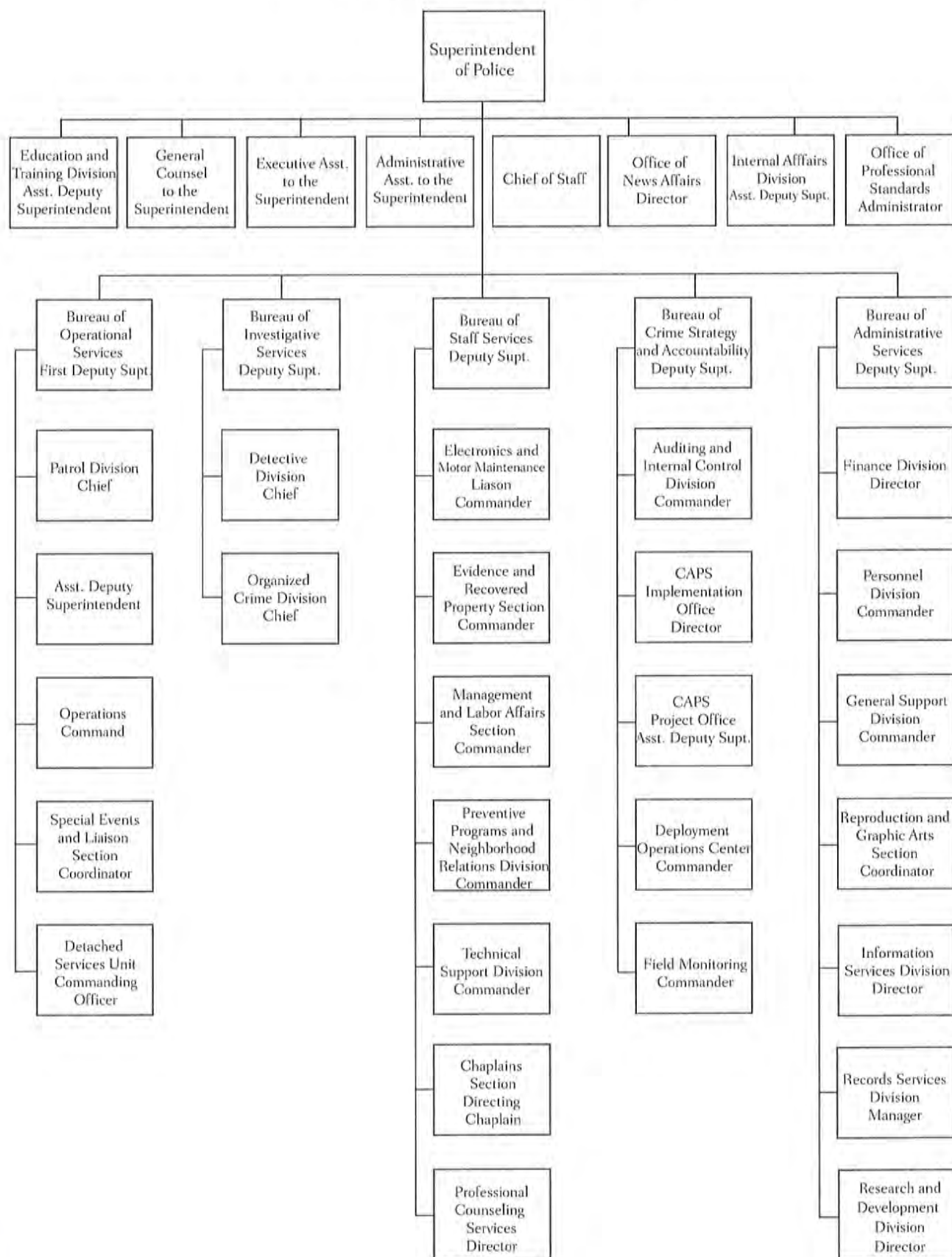
Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability

The Bureau of Crime Strategy and Accountability is responsible for assessing crime strategies implemented by the Department and determining the effectiveness of those strategies. The Bureau also identifies emerging crime problems requiring additional Department resources; monitors the development and application of the Chicago Alternate Policing Strategy (CAPS); makes recommendations about the effective deployment of field units and monitors that deployment; and conducts audits and inspections to determine compliance with Department policy.

Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau of Administrative Services is responsible for coordinating and directing Department activities relating to budget and fiscal control; personnel administration; research, analysis, and data collection; grants administration; information services; records and facilities management and statistical crime analysis. Additionally, the bureau maintains the Department web site, and publishes key Department reports.

Exhibit 17. Organization for Command, 2003



Personnel

Exhibit 18a. Personnel by Race and Gender, 2003

	Sworn and Exempt	Civilian	Crossing Guard	Total
White	7,790	364	371	8,525
Male	6,272	208	12	6,492
Female	1,518	156	359	2,033
Black	3,515	825	544	4,884
Male	2,332	210	17	2,559
Female	1,183	615	527	2,325
Hispanic	2,039	140	128	2,307
Male	1,655	63	8	1,726
Female	384	77	120	581
Nat. Amer.	27	1	2	30
Male	20	1	0	21
Female	7	0	2	9
Other	248	246	4	498
Male	220	114	2	336
Female	28	132	2	162
Total	13,619	1,576	1,049	16,244
Male	10,499	596	39	11,134
Female	3,120	980	1,010	5,110

Exhibit 18b. Salary Schedule - Sworn Members, 2002-2003

Title	2002 Salary		2003 Salary	
Superintendent	\$150,156		\$159,288	
First Deputy Superintendent	\$139,452		\$147,936	
Deputy Superintendent	\$132,396		\$140,436	
	Starting	Maximum	Starting	Maximum
Chief	\$98,232	\$130,740	\$104,208	\$138,690
Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Deputy Chief, Executive Assistant	\$90,156	\$119,982	\$95,640	\$127,278
Commander, Director, Administrative Assistant, Administrator, Coordinator	\$87,120	\$114,750	\$92,418	\$121,728
Captain, Watch Commander	\$67,452	\$97,200	\$68,802	\$97,200
Lieutenant	\$55,554	\$81,918	\$61,260	\$99,144
Sergeant	\$54,144	\$80,808	\$55,224	\$84,422
Detective, Investigator, Gang Specialist	\$48,480	\$73,476	\$49,452	\$74,946
Police Officer as Marine, Mounted or Field Training Officer	\$46,872	\$71,382	\$47,808	\$72,810
Police Officer	\$36,984	\$67,908	\$36,984	\$69,264

The Chicago Police Department had 16,244 members at the end of 2003, a decrease of 1.4 percent from the 16,473 members at the end of 2002. Civilian members declined by 6.2 percent, while sworn and exempt members, and crossing guards, were essentially at their 2002 levels.

At the end of 2003, 31.5 percent of all Department members were women: 22.9 percent of sworn/exempt members, 62.2 percent of civilians, and 96.3 percent of crossing guards. These figures are all within a percentage point of their 2002 counterparts.

Almost half (47.5 percent) of the Department's 2003 members were classified as minorities: Black, Hispanic, Native American, or Asian. This breaks down into 42.8 percent of sworn/exempt members, 76.9 percent of civilians, and 64.6 percent of crossing guards. Minority representation increased by 5.1 percentage points among civilian members, and remained close to their 2002 figures among the other member classifications.

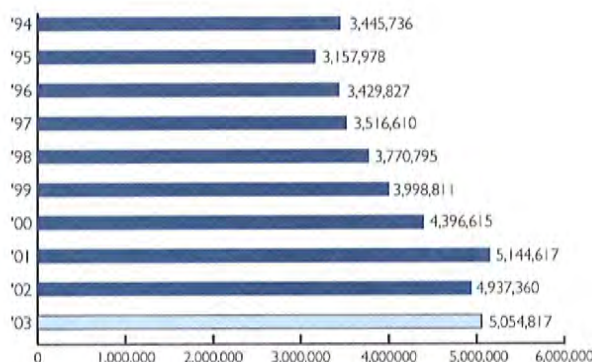
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Calls for Service

Exhibit 19a. 911 Calls for Service, 1994-2003



In 2001, calls answered by 911 topped 5 million for the first time. They dipped below that number in 2002, but exceeded the 5 million mark once again in 2003 (5,054,817 calls, an increase of 2.4 percent over the previous year).

Calls to 311 may concern police services or other City services. Those which concern police services only are reported in Exhibit 19b as "Non-Emergency-746-6000." These calls declined by 3.6 percent in 2003, following declines of more than 20 percent in each of the two previous years. Calls which include police services and other City services are reported as "Non-Emergency—MOII" (Mayor's Office of Inquiry and Information). These increased by 0.7 percent in 2003. Administrative calls from the field to the 911 Center remained essentially at their 2002 level (0.3 percent increase); automatic calls from triggered burglar alarms decreased by 3.1 percent; and foreign language calls increased by 7.4 percent.

Exhibit 19b. Incoming Calls Received, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
9-1-1	4,937,360	5,054,817	2.4%
Non Emergency—746-6000 (311-ARS)	345,130	332,609	-3.6%
Non-Emergency—MOII (311- MOII)	3,401,114	3,426,503	0.7%
Administrative	339,612	340,779	0.3%
Alarm	109,942	106,514	-3.1%
Foreign Language	72,456	77,785	7.4%
Total	9,205,614	9,339,007	1.4%

Correction factor added to these totals to reflect 7 days in Feb. and Mar in which calls answered were not recorded due to relocation of call takers. Daily rate over previous 3 months was substituted for each day.

Community Policing

The number of beat community meetings in 2003 decreased by 5.7 percent from its 2002 level, while attendance dropped by 9.8 percent. In an average month, in 2003, 249 meetings were held, each attended by 21 persons. Court Advocacy cases were up by 26.7 percent, and Court Advocacy volunteers, by 63.6 percent.

Exhibit 20a. Beat Community Meeting Attendance, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Total Meetings	3,163	2,984	-5.7%
Average Number of Monthly Meetings	264	249	-5.7%
Total Attendees	70,024	63,128	-9.8%
Average Number of Monthly Attendees	5,835	5,261	-9.8%
Average Attendees per Meeting	22	21	-4.5%

Exhibit 20b. Court Advocacy Cases and Volunteers, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Total Cases	2,545	3,224	26.7%
Average Number of Cases/Month	212	268	26.4%
Total Volunteers	5,570	9,111	63.6%
Average Number of Volunteers/Month	464	759	63.6%

CAPS at 10... and Still Counting

The Chicago Police Alternative Policing Strategy has been thriving for over 10 years now. In 2003 the Chicago Police Department hosted a number of events occurring throughout the year in celebration of the 10th Anniversary of CAPS. For more information about the CAPS program or to find out information for the district or beat you live in, visit the CPD website at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police



Allegations of Misconduct

Allegations of misconduct by Department members are investigated by the Internal Affairs Division (IAD), or, in the case of complaints alleging excessive force or off-duty domestic disputes, by the Office of Professional Standards (OPS). A Complaint Register (CR) number is issued whenever a complaint is received. Each complaint is investigated, and a determination is made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to sustain the allegation and take disciplinary action.

Exhibit 21a. Internal Affairs Division Investigations, 2003

Allegations	Investigation Initiated	Sustained Finding*
Operation/Personnel Violations	2,597	418
Civil Rights Violations	1,458	7
Traffic (non-bribery/excessive force)	191	27
Verbal Abuse	798	12
Conduct Unbecoming (off-duty)	154	42
Arrest/Lock-up Procedures	227	73
Commission of a Crime	362	22
Civil Suits	55	—
Alcohol Abuse	15	8
Drug/Substance Abuse	21	13
Bribery/Official Corruption	6	—
Supervisory Responsibilities	57	16
Total	5,941	638

* Some investigations classified as "sustained" reflect cases initiated in a prior year.

Exhibit 21-1. Allegations of Unreasonable Force, 2003

1) Number of officers against whom an allegation was made	1,150
2) Total number of allegations made against such officers	1,429
3) Number of officers against whom disciplinary charges were filed on the basis of allegations of unreasonable force.	80
4) Listing of investigations of allegations pending as of the date of the report, together with dates on which such allegations were made.	141
5) Listing of allegations which board has determined not to file charges	632

¹ This status report is published pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/10-1-18.1. As set forth expressly in that law, the information underlying this status report shall be confidential and exempt from public inspection and copying, as provided under Section 7 of the Freedom of Information Act.

² This number reflects all allegations of unreasonable force and therefore there may be more than one allegation against an officer; also, there may be one allegation against multiple officers which is counted separately for each officer named as an accused even if arising out of one incident or investigation.

³ This number reflects disciplinary charges that were filed in 2003, even if the investigations were initiated prior to 2003. Charges from investigations initiated in 2003 may be filed after 2003.

⁴ This number reflects the investigations of excessive force complaints pending as of December 31, 2003, without regard to the date that the complaint was initiated; matching dates of initiation of these complaints to those pending currently is not an available function.

⁵ Not all investigations of excessive force complaints made in 2003 were completed in 2003, and therefore some of those complaints remain open.

NOTE: No reported category equals the sum of any other categories because the categories address different data requests and because of the footnoted information.

Allegations of Misconduct

Exhibit 21b.

2003 Recommended Disciplinary Actions in Sustained Cases, IAD and OPS*

	2003
Reprimand	173
Suspended 1 to 5 days	301
Suspended 6 to 15 days	30
Suspended 16 to 30 days	36
Suspended over 30 days	7
Separated from the Department	9
Total	556
Violation noted, no action	45
Summary Punishment Action Request	3,892
Hold - Penalty Not Served	63
Resigned while under investigation	63

* Includes disciplinary actions on cases from prior years.

Exhibit 21c.

2003 Excessive Force Complaints (Office of Professional Standards)

	2003
Complaints retained by OPS	2,167
Complaint Registers completed	2,179
Unfounded ^(a)	1,162
Exonerated ^(b)	91
Not Sustained ^(c)	2,149
Sustained ^(d)	104

Note:

Some cases are carried over from CR numbers issued in prior years.

(a) Unfounded: The complaint was not based on facts as shown by the investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.

(b) Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful, reasonable and proper.

(c) Not Sustained: The allegation is supported by insufficient evidence which could not be used to prove/disprove the allegation.

(d) Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action.

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Attacks Against the Police

Exhibit 22a. Attacks Against the Police Overview, 2003

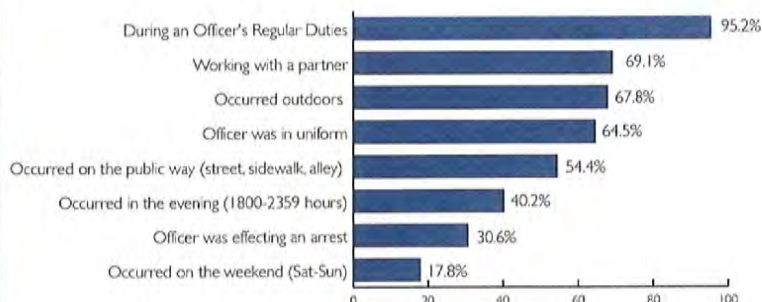


Exhibit 22b. Injury Type, 2002-2003

	2002	2003
Fatal	1	0
Non-Fatal/Major Injury	145	48
Non-Fatal/Minor Injury	827	1,192
No Injury	610	941
Total	1,583	2,181

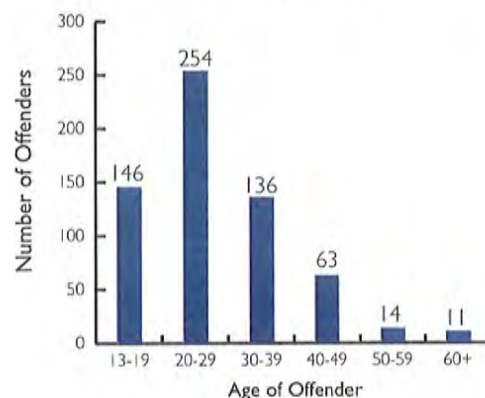
There were 2,181 assaults/batteries committed against Chicago police officers in 2003, up by 39.5 percent from the 1,583 incidents in 2002. On average, each district had 87.2 incidents in 2003, but the number varied from 34 to 178 per district. An attack on a police officer was most likely to occur during an officer's regular duties (95.2 percent), as opposed to special employment or being off duty; while working with a partner (69.1 percent); outdoors (67.8 percent); while the officer was in uniform (64.5 percent); and on the public way (54.4 percent). There was less consistency in the time of day, the day of the week, or the officer's activity at the time of the attack.

The officer sustained an injury 56.9 percent of the time. There was a substantial decrease in the number of officers who sustained a non-fatal, major injury as the result of an attack, from 145 to 48, a 66.9 percent decrease. The 2003 figure is close to that of 2001 (47). The average age of a battered officer in 2003 was 36, as compared to 42 for all Chicago police officers. Over half (52.6) of the officers attacked had five or fewer years of experience. The average age of the known battery offender was 27, as compared to 28.9 years for all arrested offenders.

Exhibit 22c. Weapons Type, 2002 - 2003

	2002	2003	%Change
Hands/Feet	1,103	1,522	38.0%
Mouth	95	121	27.4%
Firearm	90	119	32.2%
Verbal Threat	84	121	44.0%
Vehicle	25	47	88.0%
Knife	17	35	105.9%
Officer's Own Weapon	0	0	—
Other	169	216	27.8%
Total	1,583	2,181	37.8%

Exhibit 22d. Age of Police Attacker, 2003



Attacks Against the Police

Exhibit 22e. Age of Attacked Officer

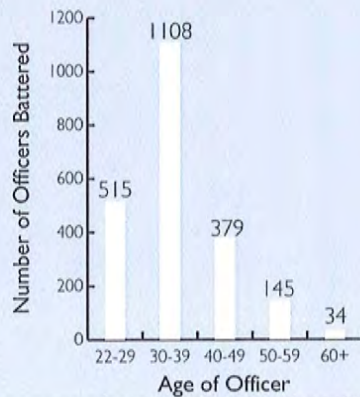


Exhibit 22f. Attacked Officer Years of Service

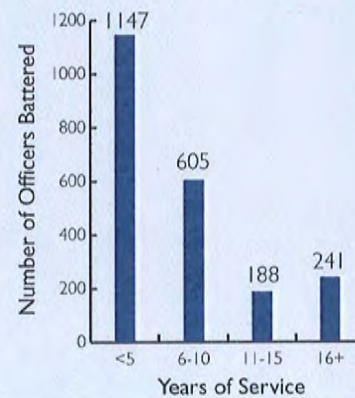


Exhibit 22g. Attacks Against Officers by District, 2002-2003

District	2002	2003	% Change
1	49	69	40.8%
2	58	80	37.9%
3	61	83	36.1%
4	51	86	68.6%
5	40	76	90.0%
6	85	150	76.5%
7	105	178	69.5%
8	120	132	10.0%
9	82	113	37.8%
10	76	68	-10.5%
11	144	174	20.8%
12	50	34	-32.0%
13	20	41	105.0%
14	50	77	54.0%
15	89	125	40.4%
16	46	69	50.0%
17	33	38	15.2%
18	63	126	100.0%
19	42	70	66.7%
20	38	47	23.7%
21	21	36	71.4%
22	43	54	25.6%
23	44	78	77.3%
24	62	71	14.5%
25	106	101	-4.7%
Outside City	5	5	0.0%
Total	1,583	2,181	37.8%

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Education and Training

The Education and Training Division trained seven recruit classes in 2003, graduating 430 recruits for the Chicago Police Department. This compares to nine classes and 522 recruits in 2002. The number of recruits graduated in 2003 is a decrease of 1.6 percent from the number in 2002.

Chicago recruits presently receive 1,015 hours of training and instruction in the Academy, followed by a 10-week field training and evaluation program. Recruits are on probation until they reach their 18-month service anniversary.

In addition to recruits for the Chicago Police Department, the Education and Training division trained 99 recruits, in three classes, for suburban police agencies. This is 9.2 percent fewer individuals than the 109 trained in 2002.

Each year, all sworn personnel are required to pass a State of Illinois course of fire with their duty weapon and optional duty weapon, if applicable. Firearms training and and qualifications are conducted at each of the five Area Headquarters firing ranges and at the Training Academy.

Exhibit 23. Education and Training - Number of Trainees, 2002-2003

	2002	2003	% Change
Recruit Training	631	529	-16.2%
Chicago	522	430	-17.6%
Suburban	109	99	-9.2%
Other Training	17,978	12,398	-31.0%
Retreads/Retrainees*	88	93	5.7%
In-Service	15,325	9,738	-27.4%
Pre-Service	71	430	505.6%
CES - 3 hour training programs	204	516	152.9%
Special training for outside agencies	2,156	641	-70.3%
Civilian	134	980	631.3%
Firearms Training	27,035	26,017	-3.8%
Chicago	21,077	21,050	-0.1%
Outside agencies using range	315	641	103.5%
PRISM (Firearms simulator training)	5,643	4,326	-23.3%
Total	45,644	38,944	-14.7%

* Officers returning to the Department following a leave of absence.

Budget

The Chicago Police Department's appropriation increased by 1.7 percent in 2003, from \$1,033,237,288 to \$1,051,226,834. Personnel costs represented 96.0 percent of the total, a figure typical of recent years. Two appropriations categories which decreased between 2002 and 2003 were contractual services (-5.5 percent) and equipment (-56.5 percent).

Exhibit 24. Annual Appropriations, 2002-2003

	2002	2003
Personnel Services (salaries, wages etc.) ^(a)	\$992,298,341	\$1,009,399,948
Contractual Services ^(b)	\$15,244,663	\$14,403,592
Travel	\$525	\$525
Commodities ^(c)	\$9,581,141	\$9,041,510
Equipment (excluding capital equipment)	\$81,218	\$35,350
Contingencies	\$45,000	\$45,000
For Specific Purpose - Financial	\$7,500,000	\$8,500,000
For Specific Purpose - General	\$2,048,400	\$1,800,909
Capital Equipment Note	\$6,438,000	\$8,000,000
Total	\$1,033,237,288	\$1,051,226,834

(a) Includes Corporate, Midway and O'Hare funds

(b) Rental and repairs of equipment; professional and technical services; utilities; etc.

(c) Repair parts, material supplies, etc.

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Exhibit 25. Fleet Inventory, 2002-2003

	2002	2003
Marked Squad Car	1,665	1,700
Unmarked Squad Car	1,423	1,339
Pound Vehicles (Expropriated)	166	189
P.A.P.V.	94	94
Squadrols	86	120
CTA Security	23	32
Canine Mini-Vans	19	34
Trailers	18	18
Suburbans and Blazers	17	16
Prisoner Transport Van	16	14
3-Wheel Motorcycles	15	18
Utility Vehicles	15	11
Full-Size Cargo/Step Vans	14	14
3-Wheel Cushmans	11	9
Patrol Mini-Vans	10	20
2-Wheel Motorcycles	10	10
Full-Size Passenger Vans	8	32
Boats	7	9
Station Wagons	4	4
Total	3,621	3,683

Fleet Inventory

The Department's fleet inventory included 3,683 vehicles in 2003, an increase of 1.7 percent from the 3,621 vehicles in 2002. The most common vehicles in 2003, as in previous years, were marked squad cars (46.2 percent of the fleet) and unmarked squad cars (36.4 percent). The number of unmarked squad cars, although the second-most-common vehicles in 2002 and 2003, actually decreased by 5.9 percent between the two years. Noteworthy increases were in the number of squadrols, from 86 to 120 (39.5 percent), and in the number of boats in the Marine Unit, from seven to nine.

For More Information

For more information about the Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), and the material in this report, please contact:

Chicago Police Department
Research and Development Division
3510 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60653

312-745-6071 (phone)
312-745-6932 (fax)
police@cityofchicago.org (email)

You may also visit the Department's website on the Internet, where most reports are available at:

www.cityofchicago.org/police

Chicago CrimeWatch is the Chicago Police Department's television program, showing the police and community working together for safer neighborhoods. CrimeWatch airs in segments, every two hours, daily on the Chicago Works show airing on cable channels 23 and 49. It is shown in its entirety at 1:00 a.m., 8:00 a.m., 7:00 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. New episodes are featured every three weeks. These stories of success are also summarized on the CPD website.

Chicago Police Department
3510 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill 60653

www.cityofchicago.org/police